The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WILLIAM H MOODY.

William H. Moody of Massachusetts, who on May 1 will succeed John D. Long as Secretary of the Navy, has been a Congressman since 1895, and for several years has been a member of the House Appropriations committee. He has been one of the most prominent members of the House, and was looked upon as a Speakership possibility. Mr. Moody's home is at Haverhill, Mass., where he has a law office. He was District Attorney for eastern Massachusetts from 1890 to 1895. He is 49 years old and a graduate of Harvard.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902.

Showers and possibly thunder-storms Tuesday. Wednesday fair and cooler, brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly. The maximum temperature in Chicago during the 24 hours ending last midnight was 63 degrees at 4 p. m., and the minimum 42 degrees at 6 a. m.

Sun rises at 6:12; sets at 5:52. Moon sets at 8:02 p. m.

DOMESTIC:—

Suit to declare illegal the Northwestern railroad merger begun at St. Paul by Attorney General Knox. Action based on Sherman anti-trust law. Court asked to dissolve Northern Securities company.

Strike of 7,500 teamsters and freight handlers in Boston likely to spread over the entire country. Chicago freight handlers to organize.

Governor Yates and staff and the delegation for Illinois arrived at Charleston. State building at the exposition will be dedicated today.

Northern Pacific trains tied up at St. Paul by a strike to enforce reinstatement of discharged freight crew.

Two men killed and four injured in a powder mill explosion near Keokuk, Ia.

Tidal waves on Pacific coast of Central America killed scores of people.

Negro who attacked a white woman lynched at Foreman, Ark.

Five children of one family burned to death at Shinhopple, N. Y.

FOREIGN:—

Lord Methuen captured by General Delarey in an engagement near Winbury, in Orange River Colony. News of his capture caused great depression in London. May mean longer war.

Censor at Pekin accused Wu Ting Fang of retaining $80,000 of the Tien Tsin silver returned to China by the United States. Envoy denied story.

C. T. Yerkes added the Baker street and Waterloo underground road to his system of London transportation lines.

Venezuela yielded to the demands of Germany for the payment of claims due subjects of the Kaiser.

Cruiser Philadelphia arrived at port of Guayaquil to inquire into complaints of Americans.

Arthur Balfour recovered his health sufficiently to resume his duties in the House of Commons.

Russia said to be willing to withdraw from Manchuria in eighteen months.

WASHINGTON:—

Secretary Long tendered his resignation to the President, who accepted it and selected as his successor Congressman William H. Moody of Massachusetts. Change to be made on May 1.

Commander John W. Hawley told the Naval committee of the House the enlisted men of the navy did not have enough to eat and many desertions were on account of this.

Republican members of the House opposed to Cuban reciprocity held caucus and decided to fight concession.

War department officials opposed to the bill to give heirs of General Fitzjohn Porter $200,000 back salary.

New Republican Congressional committee named at a joint caucus of Senate and House.

Senator Vest attacked ship subsidy bill, declaring nothing gained by paying bounties.

House passed bill classifying rural mail delivery service. Carriers to get more pay.

LOCAL:—

Edward Desnitz killed Lillie Dittman at Riverview and then tried to end his own life. Probability of his death only prevented his lynching. Crime due to jealousy.

United States Supreme Court decision that the Illinois anti-trust law is unconstitutional expected to bring many corporations to the State. Millions involved.

Mrs. Anna Schneider, a patient at the West Side Hospital, killed in an elevator as the result of the carelessness of her attendants.

Litigation involving $10,000,000 settled by United States Supreme Court decision declaring Illinois anti-trust law illegal.

Fifteen thousand microbes to the cubic yard declared to be floating around in the atmosphere of the Board of Trade.

Burglars looted flat of South Side woman, who was compelled to look on and keep still. Sick woman foiled porch-climbers.

Name of Leland Hotel will be changed to Hotel Stratford after April 1, when a new lessee takes control.

City electrician will reduce expenses in his department by cutting down number of street lights.

General Funston will arrive today for a two days' visit as the guest of the city.

Dog show at the Coliseum opens tomorrow.

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NEW YORK:—

Prince Henry will sail today for Germany on the Deutschland. His tour of the United States ended yesterday with a trip to Philadelphia, where he was given a farewell banquet.

Trolley car at Madison and Forty-fourth streets broke off the safety valve of a portable hoisting engine and fifty passengers in the car were severely burned by steam.

J. H. Brown, a leading business-man, disinherited his widow and four children because of undutiful treatment.

Pamphlets lauding anarchy and attacking President Roosevelt distributed in the downtown section.

Special agent of State Superintendent of Elections probably fatally shot by saloonkeeper.

Colonel Dilke will take possession of Kings County Sheriff's office today.

POLITICAL:—

Citizens' association gathering evidence to prove fraud in the makeup of South Town pay rolls. Saloonkeepers and lodging-house owners on list.

Bitter fight in progress in McLean County between the Yates-Lorimer-Hopkins faction and the opposition to the machine.

Swedish American League of Illinois held its annual meeting at Bloomington.

Republicans and Democrats nominated Councilmen in several wards.

Registration for the spring elections will be held today.

SPORTING:—

Ruhlin and Sharkey engaged by National Sporting club of London to take part in boxing carnival during the coronation.

Martin Duffy gained decision over Matty Matthews at the America club.

Jockey O'Connor knocked senseless by the fall of his horse at Oakland.

Red Hook showed a clever trial at the Memphis track.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GIBRALTAR	Lahn	Hohensollern.
HONGKONG		Tacoma
LIVERPOOL	Georgic	
LIVERPOOL	Ultonia	
NEW YORK	Statendam	
NEW YORK	Karlsruhe	
NEW YORK	Aller	
SOUTHAMPTON		Moltke

ROOSEVELT OPENS FIGHT ON MERGER

Attorney General, at President's Request, Asks for Dissolution of Northern Securities.

PAPERS FILED AT ST. PAUL

Federal Court Is Asked to Declare the Recent Railroad Consolidation Illegal and Void.

BASED ON ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Petition Sets Forth that Proposed Action Was on March 30, 1896, Defeated by United States Supreme Bench.

PRESENT MOVE ONLY SUBTERFUGE

St. Paul, Minn., March 10.—[Special.]—The Attorney General of the United States, as directed by President Roosevelt, this afternoon at 5 o'clock filed in the Federal Circuit Court a bill in equity intended to nullify the recent merger of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Burlington railway companies. The action is brought under the Sherman or anti-trust law of 1890, and supported by the decision of the United States Supreme Court of March, 1896.

The Attorney General asks that the Northern Securities company be compelled to surrender the shares of stock in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies. He asks further that the officers and stockholders of those two railway companies be perpetually enjoined from recognizing or accepting the Northern Securities company as the owner or holder of any of the shares of their capital stock.

These demands are made for reasons, briefly stated, as follows:

That the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways were the only transcontinental competing lines across the northern tier of States from the great lakes to the Pacific.

Tried It Once Before.

That in 1893 an attempt was made to consolidate the two companies, but that the attempt was defeated by a decision of the United States Supreme Court on March 30, 1896, in which it was held that the practical effect would be the consolidation of two parallel and competing lines.

That the merger of the companies named by the transfer of stock to the Northern Securities company is only an attempt to evade the decision of the United States Superior Court of March 30, 1896.

That the Northern Securities company has effected a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in violation of the anti-trust law of July 2, 1890.

That the Northern Securities company was not organized in good faith; that it has not and never had any capital sufficient to warrant such a stupendous operation; that its subscribed capital is only $30,000.

Synopsis of Bill in Equity.

A synopsis of the bill of equity is as follows:

"The fact is recited that the Northern Securities company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey; that the Great Northern railroad was organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and the Northern Pacific railroad under the laws of Wisconsin, and that the two last named companies are common carriers, doing an interstate business.

"These companies at and prior to the doing of the acts complained of owned and operated two separate, independent, parallel, and competing lines of railway aggregating over 5,500 miles in length.

"They were the only transcontinental lines of railway extending across the northern tier of States west of the great lakes, from the great lakes and the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and were then engaged in active competition.

Merger Tried Once Before.

"That prior to the year 1893 the Northern Pacific system was owned and operated by the Northern Pacific railroad company, a corporation organized under certain acts of Congress; that during that year the company became insolvent and was placed in the hands of a receiver.

"While in this condition, awaiting foreclosure and sale, an arrangement was entered into between a majority of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific railway company and the Great Northern railway company for a virtual consolidation of the two, and placing the control of the Northern Pacific system in the hands of the Great Northern.

"This arrangement contemplated the sale under foreclosure of the Northern Pacific company to a committee of bondholders who should organize a new corporation to be known as the Northern Pacific railway company.

Defeated by Supreme Court.

"The carrying out of this arrangement," says the petition, "was defeated by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Pearsall against the Great Northern railway company, which was decided on March 30, 1896, in which it was held that the practical effect would be the consolidation of two parallel and competing lines of railway, and the giving to the defendant, the Great Northern railway company, a monopoly of all traffic in the northern half of the State of Minnesota as well as of all transcontinental traffic north of the line of the Union Pacific to the detriment of the public and in violation of the laws of the State of Minnesota."

Present Attempt at Merger.

"Early in the year 1901 the defendants, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies, in contemplation of the ultimate placing of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems under a common source of control, united in the purchase of the total capital stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway company of Illinois, giving the joint bonds of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies.

"In this manner the Great Northern and

(Continued on fourth page.)

PLAN A NATIONAL STRIKE

TEAMSTERS TIE UP BOSTON AND MAY INVOLVE OTHER CITIES.

Have Support of All Big Labor Organizations—Over 7,500 Men Out and More to Follow When Necessary—Leaders Count on 30,000 in Event Extremes Are Needed — Food Supplies Cut Off and Nearby Towns Already Feeling Effect of Trouble.

[By E. H. Heinrichs, Editor of the Teamster, National Organ of the Master Team Owners.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 10.—The team drivers' strike in Boston is merely the forerunner of similar occurrences all over the country, and the cause of it I place mainly upon the unfortunate condition of the teaming trade. The team owners, of whom there are about 50,000 in this country, representing an investment in horses, wagons, and stables of probably $30,000,000, lack organization, and hence they are unable to deal with any trouble as a strike. The trouble is the individual team owner in almost every city in this country makes his own prices and runs his business without any organized system.

Boston, Mass., March 10.—[Special.]—The initial move in the teamsters' strike, which promises to extend over the entire country, was well started here today.

Seventy-five hundred men are out, 700 expressmen, and 150 general team drivers joined tonight, while the 'longshoremen, numbering 4,000, the Knights of Labor freight handlers, numbering 2,000, and employés of the Boston and Maine road numbering 1,500 more, declared themselves ready to move as soon as it became necessary to make the teamsters' strike effective.

Sunday Quiet in the Streets.

The streets of Boston were under a Sunday-like stillness all day, none of the heavy trucking customary being done.

Only the government institutions, such as the hospitals, schools, and houses of correction, and a contractor who handles the bonded goods for the customs service, are specifically exempted from the effects of the strike order.

Business Is Suffering.

The dry goods merchants were greatly inconvenienced, and the wholesale fish dealers found it impossible to ship goods except by express, and as a result T wharf, the center of the fresh fish industry, was badly congested. Most of the fishermen, finding it impossible to dispose of their cargoes, set sail for Gloucester to sell their wares for packing and drying purposes. The provision dealers were well supplied in anticipation of the strike, and many had men hauling meat all Sunday night to cold storage places. But if the strike continues many days the market will be cleaned out and prices on commodities will soar high.

Involves 30,000 in Boston.

Including the men already out, those ready to go out and those who will be directly affected, the union leaders estimate that 30,000 men can be depended upon in the City of Boston alone.

Of the unions in session tonight only two voted to strike in the morning, the expressmen, numbering 700, and the General Team Drivers' union of 150 men. The longshoremen are apparently held in check by their officers.

Merchandise Is Tied Up.

At Lynn 2,300 cases of shoes are held up in freighthouses. Tonight the Lynn and Boston Steamship company handled an enormous amount of merchandise. This avenue of transportation will be closed tomorrow if the Boston longshoremen go out.

The action of the expressmen will quickly affect the fast freight business with nearby business centers like Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Fall River, and New Bedford.

The local leaders here are absolutely confident of victory and say they have assurances from all over the United States that every big city in the country will be tied up if necessary to attain the desired end.

Aroused by the strike of the freight handlers in Boston, the "rustlers" of the railroad freighthouses in Chicago are preparing to organize. There are 7,000 of them employed by the various railroads running into the city. They have come to the conclusion that their hours are too long and their pay too small. As a result a committee has requested President James H. Bowman of the Chicago Federation of Labor to organize a union.

The application for organization was made yesterday to Mr. Bowman, who immediately instructed Chairman John Fitzpatrick of the Organization committee of the federation to undertake the work. Assisted by the dozen members of this committee, Chairman Fitzpatrick will issue circulars and visit the freight handlers personally to see that they are properly informed of the intentions of the central labor body. It is expected a meeting will be called for next week.

"The freight handlers of the various railroads are not as well off as the section men," said President Bowman. "They work from 7 o'clock in the morning until they get through at night. Their work is heavy, and must be done quickly and accurately. Under existing conditions, practically all they do is to work, eat, and sleep. The wages they receive do not enable them to do either of the latter acts satisfactorily. When they are organized they will be affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, which will do its best to put their organization on its feet."

Freight handlers receive from $1.25 to $1.50 per day of ten hours in many of the freighthouses. Some of the railroads allow 15 cents an hour for overtime. The men are Officers of the teamsters' unions already have done some work toward perfecting the organization of the freight handlers.

MINISTER TO TRAVEL 1,000 MILES TO SELECT A WIFE.

Ten Women Who Answered His Advertisements Will Be Visited Before Pennsylvania Man Makes Choice.

Reading, Pa., March 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. George W. Brownback started on a thousand-mile trip today to see ten girls and to select one of them for his wife. The railroads allow him clerical rates of fare.

Mr. Brownback is a handsome man of 28 years, and has a wooden leg. Several years ago he went to Chicago, became a student at the Moody Institute, and in time was licensed to preach. He returned to Reading, preached occasionally as a supply minister, and then went back to work in a foundry.

About a year ago Mr. Brownback, having saved $1,000 and decided to take a wife, he advertised for the kind of a wife he desired.

All the answers were considered and ten selected as available. The minister decided to call and see each woman personally. This morning he left to visit one at Hartford, Conn. From there he will return by way of New York, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, West Virginia, and go to Ohio and Indiana. He will notify the woman selected, have her journey here, and then officiate at his own marriage.

MURDERS A GIRL; FACES LYNCHING.

Slayer Attempts Suicide and Fact That He Is Dying Stays Purpose of Angry Citizens.

TRAGEDY IN RIVER VIEW.

Cripple Brother of Victim, a Witness of the Crime, in Wheeled Chair Leads the Mob.

SHOOTING DUE TO JEALOUSY

Jealousy was responsible for a murder and attempted suicide last night at the Village of River View, twenty miles northwest of Chicago.

The crime all but resulted in the lynching of the fatally wounded slayer as a final chapter of the tragedy. As it was, a mob of 200 men pounded and shouted at the barred doors of the Town Hall, demanding the murderer that they might crush out the little life remaining in him. It was only when the word was passed out that he was dying that the mob receded from its demands.

Killed Girl in the Street.

The murder was committed in the streets of the village shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening. Edward Desnitz, 22 years of age, did the shooting, and Lillie Dittman, 19 years of age and daughter of J. Dittman, prominent among the real estate dealers of River View and Desplaines, was his victim. The murder marked the end of a two years' courtship.

One of the two or three witnesses was a crippled brother of the girl who was sitting in his wheel chair on the sidewalk in front of his father's house, 100 yards away. The cripple was unable to leave his chair, and, on seeing the shot fired, wheeled the vehicle with his utmost haste to where his sister lay. She had died instantly, the bullet striking her heart.

Jealousy Cause of Crime.

Desnitz and his sweetheart had been employed in the same paper mill at River View, though the girl's father was well to do. Yesterday Desnitz did not go to work, but visited Chicago instead. He had accused the young woman of caring more for another young man than for him. She had taunted him with being jealous. They had continued to go to parties often together, and no one paid attention to his brooding.

It was just 6 o'clock when Desnitz returned from the day spent in the city. He went at once to the Dittman house. A member of the family met him at the door.

"I've come for some of those presents I gave Lillie," he said. "I want to take them with me. Is she home now?"

He was told she was not. He was given the rings and other little gifts he had presented the girl at one time or another during the two years. With a gruff word of attempted thanks he turned to go.

A hundred yards down the street he met the girl hurrying home from work. What words passed between them no one else heard. The few witnesses, including her helpless brother, saw him address her roughly, waving his arms violently. She put out her hands, evidently trying to pacify him. He raised his hands as if to strike her. The girl sought to get past him and stepped off the walk to run toward her home.

Kills Girl; Wounds Himself.

In a moment he drew a revolver from his coat pocket and fired one shot. The one bullet was fatal. Desnitz then turned the weapon on himself and shot himself in the right temple. At this time the crippled brother was wheeling laboriously toward them. Another witness was Superintendent Miller of the Schaeffer Piano company, who rushed toward the prostrate form of the girl.

"Desnitz had fired the bullet into his own head," said Mr. Miller later, "but his body was upright and rigid as if he were a soldier on parade. He saw me coming and aimed the weapon as if to fire at me. I jumped into the ditch near the sidewalk to hide, but as I did so the man's body fell forward in a heap, the revolver tumbling from his grasp. I saw his every action, and I am sure the shot which wounded him was fired before he aimed the weapon at me. After I started running toward them, seeing the girl topple over, there was no other shot."

Crowd Calls for Vengeance.

A crowd surrounded the scene of the shooting. In the crowd was the crippled brother, shouting for vengeance. There were also scores of men from the paper mills at which the young man and his girl had worked. The lifeless body of the girl was carried home, while the unconscious man was taken to the town hall. The news of the shooting spread.

"Let's hang him!" shouted one young fellow in the crowd which lined the street, and the throng took up the cry. In the meantime the village authorities, headed by Justice of the Peace Sexauer, had summoned physicians to attend the murderer. Then the crowd suddenly turned into a mob, and each of the 200 men who had gathered joined in the cry of "Hang him!" The girl's crippled brother was in the vanguard of the crowd.

Sexauer called up the Chicago police and asked advice as to what he should do in the extremity. He was told to hold the crowd at bay if possible and bring the wounded man to the county jail in Chicago when opportunity offered to get aboard a train.

Tells Mob Man Is Dying.

In the meantime Dr. G. E. Fouser had examined Desnitz and had declared that death was only a question of time. Justice Sexauer appeared at an upper window of the hall and tried to make himself heard.

"Don't try to hang him," he urged, "he's dead now, or will be in a short time."

Here the mob receded from its purpose, but late in the night the crowd fringed the building in which Desnitz lay. At midnight the man was still alive.

This was not Desnitz's first attempt to end his life. Last summer he was attacked with a fit of jealousy and tried suicide. The attempt failed, the trouble between him and Miss Dittmann was patched over, and they again were devoted friends.

J. F. Dittmann, the girl's father, is a prominent man in the manufacturing village. The parents of Desnitz live at the village, too, and the families have been close friends. Some years ago young Desnitz went to work at the mills of the River View Coated Paper company. Several months ago a number of Miss Dittmann's friends persuaded her to go to work there also.

A GLIMPSE AT NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE.

This girl looks pretty here, doesn't she? But she looks a good deal prettier enlarged and printed in color as she is in next Sunday's paper. Her portrait illustrates an article on a new style of art in which a Chicago artist excels.

KILLED IN HOSPITAL CHAIR

WOMAN PATIENT'S SKULL FRACTURED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Mrs. Anna Schneider, While Being Moved from Fourth to Fifth Floor in West Side Institution, Is Struck by a Shaft Projection and Death Is Instantaneous — Nurse Who Witnessed Accident Becomes Hysterical—Police Trying to Fix Blame.

While being removed from one ward to another in the West Side Hospital in an elevator, Mrs. Anna Schneider, 358 West Ohio street, was instantly killed yesterday evening. Whether the accident was caused by the negligence of the attendants and elevator conductor or was due to the faulty construction of the elevator is puzzling the police, who were not notified of the accident for several hours after its occurrence. No arrest had been made at 2 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Schneider was 23 years of age and was a bride of a few months. At 2 o'clock this morning notice of her death had not reached her husband, who is a clerk in a down-town store, though the hospital authorities say they tried to reach him at midnight. The accident occurred at 9:30 p. m. while the young woman was being transferred from the fourth to the fifth floor.

Placed on Invalid Cart.

The patient was placed on the invalid's wheel cart used to transfer patients, and was taken to the elevator, which was in charge of Night Engineer Joseph Zimmerle. In charge of the cart was Nurse Laura Hale, who had been selected as the caretaker of Mrs. Schneider. The elevator is one that has often been criticised by the policemen who have taken patients to the hospital.

The shaft is broken for openings for ventilation and other purposes and ledges three and four inches long project in several places. The west or rear end of the elevator is unprotected by a door or screen of any kind.

Cart Jostled to One Side.

So far as the accident of last night is concerned the elevator conductor and nurse declare that their attention was at no time distracted.

In some way the jolting of the car as it rose from the fourth to the fifth floor disturbed the wheel cart and it rolled to the rear edge of the elevator, where Mrs. Schneider's head projected to a point where it was caught between the back of the vehicle and a ledge at the fifth floor. Her skull was fractured.

The conductor finally got the elevator to the fifth floor and the victim was borne to a bed. When the physicians examined her she was dead.

Nurse Becomes Hysterical.

The nurse in charge of the invalid became hysterical on seeing the death of her charge, and excitement bordering on a panic was caused for a few moments among the patients on the fourth and fifth floors.

Before the police of the district were notified the engineer in charge of the elevator was allowed to leave the building and the nurse was cared for at the home of friends. To all inquiries regarding the accident the officials in charge of the institution maintained reticence, alleging that the Coroner's office had been notified of the affair.

Was to Be Operated On Today.

Mrs. Schneider was taken to the hospital yesterday afternoon and the operation was to have been performed this morning. The occasion of the attempted transfer to the fifth floor was to place her under circumstances where she would more readily be prepared for the ordeal.

It is said the operation would not have been necessarily serious.

MORGAN GETS WHITE STAR LINE

New York Syndicate Declared to Have Finally Acquired the Fleet of British Steamers.

New York, March 10.—It is learned from what is considered an authoritative source that arrangements have been tentatively made—if, indeed, the matter has not already taken definite and final shape—whereby the White Star line will pass under the management and control of the Morgan steamship syndicate.

With the acquisition of this line the syndicate is now credited with controlling the following companies: The White Start line, with its world wide connections; the American line to Southampton, the Red Star line to Antwerp, the Leyland line to Liverpool, the Atlantic Transport to London, the Dominion line to Liverpool and London, and the Mediterranean from Boston.

It is understood that the decision to take over the White Star line was virtually concluded at the dinner given by Mr. Widener at Philadelphia on Feb. 5.

BRITAIN IN GLOOM OVER NEW DEFEAT

News of Methuen's Capture Causes Deep Feeling of Depression in London.

MAY MEAN A LONGER WAR

Experts Declare More Troops Will Be Needed to Prevent Further Boer Successes.

BRIEF STORY OF THE FIGHT.

War Office Keeps Lord Kitchener's Official Dispatches a Secret Since Saturday—Details Are Meager.

CHEERS FROM THE IRISH BENCHES

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 11, 3 a. m.—The defeat and capture of Lord Methuen by the Boer General Delarey has plunged England into gloomy depression.

The news was read in Parliament late yesterday, and the fact was disclosed that the War office had known since last Saturday that in a battle before daybreak on March 7 a force of 1,200 British soldiers had been stampeded; that forty-one men had been killed, seventy-seven wounded, over 200 captured, and Lord Methuen himself made a prisoner, after his leg had been broken. The Boers were uniformed in British uniforms of khaki.

The serious view of the press may be summed up in the statement that the reverse is grave and humiliating, tending to add months to the duration of the war.

Methuen's Probable Fate.

Methuen's fate at the hands of the Boers is a matter of speculation. It is believed, however, that he will be held as a hostage for the personal safety of Commandant Kritzinger, now on trial for treason. Others believe that the Boers may offer to exchange Methuen for Cronje, now a prisoner at St. Helena.

May Be Worse Coming.

It is feared that Lord Kitchener's incomplete accounts have not told the worst, but among the newspapers and the public there is a tendency to accept Mr. Brodrick's advice to suspend judgment pending the receipt of details.

Irish Members Denounced.

Distinguishing features of the editorials in this morning's papers on this matter are, first, the outburst of sympathy for General Methuen, which is quite extraordinary when it is remembered how he was assailed with hostile and angry criticism during the early stages of the war, and, second, the fierce denunciation of the Irish members of Parliament, who indulged in hilarity at the reading by Mr. Broderick in the House of Commons of the dispatch announcing Lord Methuen's capture.

When Secretary of War Brodrick read the dispatches in the House, Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, O'Connor, and other prominent Irishmen, displayed no concern in them, but Mr. MacNeill and other minor extremists burst into triumphant guffaws on hearing of General Methuen's capture and the flight of the troops, aggressively punctuating their exultation with excited cheers.

Liberals Resent Irish Cheers.

Some of the ministerialists replied with shouts of "Shame," and some of the front bench Liberals cried "Order." Subsequently the Irish shouted "Hear, hear" to Mr. Brodrick's tribute to General Methuen. The incident, however, has created a bitter feeling towards the offenders, many Liberals resenting their attitude equally with the ministerialists. Lord Rosebery alluded to the incident in his speech at Glasgow. He used it to clinch his renewed contention that it was utterly impossible to intrust such men with the control of an important Parliament in Dublin. He said that even if Mr. Gladstone should rise from his grave he could not assent thereto.

Good Words for Delarey.

Gratification is expressed that Methuen has fallen into the hands of General Delarey, who is regarded as being a humane man, and who, it is believed, is certain to treat him well.

It is hardly to be expected that the British at home will be at all impressed with the idea that any military credit is due to General Delarey, and the success of his tactics almost escapes notice in the chorus of stern disgust over the disaster that has befallen the British arms.

The Telegraph, however, does not withhold praise from the Boer leader. It says editorially:

"The Boer commander, in his latest as well as in his previous exploit, has shown what no other leader on the side of the enemy has ever done—a mastery of daring yet severely scientific tactics, which would do credit to any professional soldier. If Delarey were steeped in Clausewitz and Jomini he could not have struck with more skill of design or certainty in action."

Violate Laws of War.

Against such estimates of the Boer leader's prowess may be set the assertion that his men were, contrary to the laws of war, wearing the uniform of their enemy, a fact which in the popular view here outweighs any claim to bestow admiration on the conqueror.

Concerning the details of Delarey's coup nothing at present can be added to the official dispatches. It does not escape notice that on the face of these General Methuen and his staff were absolutely unaware of Delarey's presence in the neighborhood, which prompts the Standard and other papers to ask, notwithstanding their professed resolve to suspend judgment, what the British patrols were doing. Furthermore, it is remarked that the Boers were in nowise in overwhelming strength, being apparently but 1,500 to the British 1,200.

"This," says the Standard, "is undeniably a severe shock to British self-respect, but probably the bitterest draft in the dose is the fact that more than 500 British mounted troops were chased by the Boers for four miles from the scene of action."

"This," exclaims the pro-Boer Daily News, "is a terrible, a most humiliating statement

for any Englishman to read." The News, however, pours balm on the wounds by adding that it must be remembered that these men were not regular soldiers. They were jingos, Rudyard Kipling's "waifs and strays" from a system of recruiting which would never bear examination.

This criticism is aimed at the new yeomanry, of which it is believed the bulk of General Methuen's columns consisted and many of whom are assumed to be raw and untrained.

One critic sarcastically remarks that the flight reflects much needed credit on the remount department, as it was not expected that British mounted troops would be able to show their heels to the Boers in such a long run.

Further Press Comment.

The Morning Post points out that General Methuen did not surrender, "but he was wounded and included in the surrender by the next unwounded officer in command."

It is commonly believed that a large part of the mounted men who fled must have been raw yeomanry, and that General Methuen's district has been used for months past as a sort of training ground for new men, whilst the seasoned troops were withdrawn from his command for operations against Botha and De Wet.

This incident, the flight of 300 mounted British from the Boers, is regarded as the gravest part of the affair. The Daily Chronicle says:

"An uneasy feeling presents itself as to whether the War office may not be crippling its Generals by sending them raw and unreliable levies."

The news of the disaster in south Africa was published too late to receive much comment abroad, but the greatest satisfaction is expressed in Boer circles in Holland and Germany. The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"It is the Boers' answer to England's high-handed rejection of the Dutch government's offer of mediation."

De Telegraaf of Amsterdam says: "It will give the Boers a fresh lease of life."

London Stunned by the News.

The news came like a thunderbolt to London. The extra editions of the evening papers giving an account of the disaster were eagerly bought up, and their readers hurried through the streets with anxious faces, and bitter remarks were passed on the subject of the government's declaration that the war in south Africa was over.

The news came too late to affect business on the Stock Exchange, but excited curb dealings quickly followed the closing, in which south Africans slumped heavily. The news caused excitement in the mine market. Throgmorton street was thronged with south African operators, eagerly inquiring for details of the British defeat and watching the effect of the announcement. Shares were offered freely at first, but by 6 o'clock the excitement had abated and the curb tone hardened.

Irish Cheer in Commons.

The intelligence was received in the House of Commons amid great excitement. The reading of Lord Kitchener's telegram by the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, was listened to in deep silence, which was broken by loud Irish cheers. Instantly there were cries of "Shame," "Shame," from the government benches. Then the Irish members seemed to think better of their outbreak and suddenly subsided. The subsequent eulogistic references to General Methuen were received with cheers.

Told in Parliament.

The reading of the dispatch by Mr. Brodrick created a profound impression in the House and was received in silence. After reading the War office message Mr. Brodrick continued:

"I trust I may be allowed to say a word in reference to the commander of the troops who has met defeat. It is only fair to Lord Methuen to say that for two years past he has been conducting operations week after week in the most difficult country, to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief and without failure in any particular. Lord Methuen early in the war failed in carrying out the relief of Kimberley under conditions which, after a full survey of the position and considering the composition of his force, appeared to Lord Roberts to reflect no discredit on him. The untiring energy which he has since displayed and the confidence with which he has been regarded by all who have since served with him deserves the fullest recognition."

Mr. Brodrick's remarks were followed with deep approval from the Conservatives on the Ministerial benches.

Lord Roberts Praises Methuen.

In the House of Lords the Under Secretary for War, Lord Raglan, read Lord Kitchener's dispatch.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, arose and said that for more than two years Lord Methuen had carried on his work with zeal, intelligence, and great perseverance. He was beloved by his men, and no work was too hard for him or them. Lord Roberts said he felt sure that the House must be deeply grieved at what had occurred. He would ask their Lordships to defer any adverse criticism until they had information as to whom the responsibility rested on.

Lord Spencer, acting Liberal leader, said he did not wish to offer a word or hint of criticism at the present moment. General Methuen was one of the most zealous of soldiers.

Premier Calls It Sad.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, expressed his deep sympathy for the noble and gallant soldier. It was no time for entering upon an explanation of his actions. He had always acted with the greatest gallantry. Therefore he (Lord Salisbury) would only enforce the suggestion to defer criticism of examination of the sad and melancholy intelligence which had reached them until they could speak with greater confidence. He was convinced that Lord Methuen had done his best.

Lord Salisbury said he was sure that the gallant soldier would feel that even in the sorrow of this misfortune that he had the sympathy and admiration of his fellow-subjects for whom he was working.

The feeling of depression in the lobbies of the House of Commons over the news of the disaster in south Africa was marked. The service members of the House expressed the opinion that it will necessitate sending fresh troops to the front.

Brief Details of Fight.

The fight in which Lord Methuen was captured took place last Friday morning just before dawn, between Winburg and Lichtenburg, in the western part of the Orange River Colony. The British force numbered 1,200 men and was on its way to Povirainesfontein, where it was to meet General Grenfell with 1,300 mounted infantry.

The attack seems to have been a complete surprise. The horses and mules were stampeded, and although the British replied vigorously to the Boer fire their resistance was hopeless. The Boers attacked first from the rear and then simultaneously on both flanks.

Methuen Is Wounded.

The fighting continued until 10 o'clock a. m. by the remnants of the British column before it surrendered, Lord Methuen, wounded, being among the prisoners. Three British officers were killed, including Lieutenants G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nesham of the Royal Artillery, who were both struck down while serving their guns with case shot. Thirty-eight British privates were killed. Five officers and seventy-two men were wounded, and an officer and 200 men missing. The British lost four guns.

Lord Kitchener's Report.

Details of the fight are meager, all being contained in two official dispatches from Lord Kitchener as follows:

"Pretoria, Saturday, March 8.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted men, under Major Paris, and 300 infantry, four guns, and a pompom, from Wynburg to Lichtenburg, and was to meet Grenfell, with 1,300 mounted men at Rovirainesfontein today. Yesterday morning early he was attacked by Delarey's force, between Twe-Bosch and Palmieteknill. The Boers charged on three sides.

Pursued Four Miles.

"Five hundred and fifty men have come in at Maribogs and Kraalpan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles from the scene of the action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers. Methuen, when last seen, was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties, and suggest delaying publication till I can send definite news. I think this sudden revival of activity on the part of Delarey is to draw off the troops pressing De Wet."

Kitchener's Second Message.

In a second dispatch, dated Sunday, March 9, Lord Kitchener says:

"Paris has come in at Kraalpan with the remainder of the men. He reports that the column was moving in two parties. One, with the ox wagons, left Twe-Bosch at 3 a. m. The other, with the mule wagons, started an hour later. Just before dawn the Boers attacked. Before reinforcements could reach them the rear guard broke.

"In the meantime a large number of Boers galloped up on both flanks. These at first were checked by the flank parties, but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun, and all the mule wagons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox wagons. All efforts to check them were unavailing.

"Major Paris collected forty men and occupied a position a mile in front of the wagons, which were then halted. After a gallant but useless defense the enemy rushed into the ox wagons, and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 a. m. Methuen is still in the Boer camp."

Kitchener's Third Dispatch.

In a dispatch dated Pretoria today General Kitchener sends the following summary of the latest reports of the disaster:

"General Methuen's ox convoy, escorted by half his force, started an hour in advance of the mule convoy. The enemy made a sudden flanking and enveloping attack from the rear. The first disorder was occasioned by the native boys with the led horses galloping through the mule convoy as the latter was endeavoring to comply with General Methuen's directions to close on the ox convoy. This disorder in the mule convoy communicated itself to the mounted troops, and Boers dressed in khaki, riding along the wagons, frustrated all attempts of the officers to rally their men.

"Great confusion ensued among this portion of the mounted troops, and they and the mule wagons, galloping three miles beyond the ox wagons, were cut off in sections. The Fourth and Thirty-eighth Batteries fought with great gallantry. Three hundred of the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment showed conspicuous courage in protecting the wagons, refusing to surrender until resistance was useless.

Boers in British Uniform.

"Delarey's forces were almost all dressed in our uniform, which made it impossible for the infantry to distinguish between our men and the enemy when the mounted troops were driven in on them.

"The enemy numbered 1,500 men, with a fifteen-pounder and a pompom. Delarey, Celliers, Kemp Vermass, Tromp, and other Boer commanders were present.

Methuen's Leg Broken.

"General Methuen was seen by an agent of the Intelligence department, well cared for in his own wagon. By a private telegram I find that his thigh is fractured, but he is reported to be doing well.

"A message has been received saying the wounded will be brought to the railway today.

"I hope the reinforcements now arriving will rectify the situation in this area without disturbing operations elsewhere."

Methuen's Record in Africa.

Lord Methuen went to south Africa at the beginning of the war with a brilliant record as a soldier. He was given the choicest regiments of the British army, and has been accused of making more serious blunders than any other British General in the field.

Landing at Cape Town early in November, 1899, with his baggage marked "To Pretoria," Lord Methuen was placed in charge of the campaign planned for the relief of Kimberley.

Late in November, 1899, Methuen began his advance toward Kimberley. It is recalled as a singular coincidence that in his first battle the Boer forces were commanded by General Delarey. At Belmont, on Nov. 23, he fought his first battle, winning a victory, but at a heavy cost. Two days later, on Nov. 25, he won a second victory at Enslin, near Gras Pan. In these two engagements the British captured from the Boers 64 wagons loaded with supplies and destroyed 50,000 rounds of Boer ammunition and 750 shells. Delarey fell back on the Modder River, with Methuen's forces in pursuit.

Modder River and Defeat.

On Nov. 28 Methuen and his army forced a passage across the Modder River. Here he was opposed by 8,000 Boers, and the battle was a stubborn one, Methuen losing heavily, seventy-three officers and men being killed and 372 wounded.

On Dec. 11 Methuen met his first defeat at Magersfontein. Here he led his troops against Cronje's army, strongly intrenched. Here the famous Highland brigade was thrown blindly at a Boer position only to be entrapped. General Wauchope, the Highland General, was killed. Methuen retreated, having lost in killed, wounded, and missing 903 men, the Highland brigade alone losing 650 of this number.

After the defeat at Magersfontein Methuen was practically besieged in his camp on the Modder River until the middle of February, when Lord Roberts released him.

Accused of Being Insane.

After General Methuen's defeat at Magersfontein it was reported that he had shown signs of breaking down almost immediately after he took command of his division, and General Wolseley, who was then Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, is said to have suggested to the War office after the battle at Belmont that Methuen should be relieved, but his advice was not heeded. General Methuen sent a number of remarkable messages to the War office, one of which contained just three words, "Darkness after dawn."

In the western Transvaal Methuen's most signal achievement was the skirmish on April 5, 1900, with a Boer force commanded by the French officer, Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil. The latter was killed.

Sent to Capture De Wet.

In June, 1900, Methuen was given orders to go out and capture De Wet. He started, and after marching vigorously in many directions was practically cornered at Heilbron by De Wet. Lord Kitchener was sent with a strong force to his relief, and finally released him from his predicament.

Since the middle of the year 1900 Lord Methuen has not been prominent in the military operations.

Delarey's Brilliant Record.

General Delarey has been one of the most dashing of the Boer leaders and enjoys a reputation second only to that of De Wet.

Delarey's name appears seldom in the earlier dispatches of the war. He was an Orange Free-Stater and attached to Cronje's army. He commanded the Boers against Methuen at Belmont and Gras Pan. He escaped capture, however, and succeeded Cronje as Chief Commandant in the Orange Free State under President Steyn. When Lord Methuen began his advance northward from Bloemfontein towards Pretoria Delarey opposed his progress, but constantly falling back toward the Vaal River.

Since that time Delarey has taken part in several sharp engagements. Only two weeks ago he captured more than 500 British troops near Klerksdorp after an engagement in which over 150 British were killed or wounded.

WU ACCUSED OF TAKING $80,000.

Censor at Pekin Urges the Removal of Chinese Minister at Washington.

PART OF TIEN TSIN LOOT.

Secretary Hay Turns Over $376,600 Captured by American Soldiers.

ENVOY LAUGHS AT STORY.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PEKIN, March 10.—A prominent Manchu censor has memorialized the throne for the removal of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States. The censor asserts that Wu Ting Fang corruptly retained, ostensibly for repairs to the Chinese Legation in Washington, $80,000 of the Tien Tsin silver refunded by the American government, amounting in all to $376,000.

Discredited in Washington.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—[Special.]—If Mr. Wu Ting Fang retained $80,000 worth of the Tien Tsin silver returned to China, he must have been even more clever than he is credited with being. The money was not returned through Minister Wu, but through a Hongkong bank.

Furthermore, if Minister Wu retained that amount of money ostensibly for repairs on the Chinese Legation, he must have presumed a great deal on the ignorance of his own Foreign office. The Chinese Legation is in a rented building, which was the personal residence of its owner. It is a good house in a good location, but $80,000 would probably buy the whole concern.

Wu's Valuable Services.

Officials here always regret to see any evidence of discontent in China concerning Minister Wu. He has far exceeded the ordinary term of a Chinese diplomat, and his recall has been due for a considerable length of time, but his services to his native land were so extraordinary that if he had taken several times $80,000 worth of silver he would not be too highly paid.

Wu Ting Fang undoubtedly preserved China from dismemberment, and the probability is that his action saved the lives of the foreign Ministers in Pekin, who probably would have been slaughtered if the invading army had marched through China with fire and sword ignorant of the fate of the diplomats.

Anxious to Retain Him.

This country has intimated to China that it would prefer to have Mr. Wu Ting Fang remain here, but, of course, it has no right to insist on such action. There is a well understood intention here, however, that if China should ultimately recall its Minister, and then attempt to punish him for some absurd alleged crime, like that related in the dispatch from Pekin, this country would hold China personally responsible on the theory that any indignity must necessarily have been on account of his well-known friendship for America.

Wu Ridicules Charge.

Mr. Wu said tonight he promptly informed his government as soon as the United States turned over to him the Tien Tsin silver fund and the money was placed at its disposal. An acknowledgment was received by telegraph. Not one cent of the fund, Mr. Wu said, could be misappropriated, and if any portion of it were to be used for any purpose whatever this could be done only by the sanction of the Chinese government.

The Minister has not heard officially of the presentation of the memorial for his removal, but he treats the matter lightly. There is, he says, no foundation for the statement that he retained $80,000 of the fund for repairs to the legation in Washington. The charge is ridiculous on the face, he says, and he thinks the presentation of the memorial to have been the work of some person acting under a misapprehension or on some misinformation.

Not Based on Facts.

The Board of Censors, the Minister explained, is a peculiar Chinese institution whose personnel are the eyes and ears of the Emperor, and its members have the privilege of memorializing the throne when they have reason to believe public matters require it. The members, however, have not access to the official records, but depend on the newspapers and on other sources of information as the basis for their charges.

According to a dispatch from Washington, dated Jan. 23, Secretary Hay that day handed to Minister Wu Ting Fang a draft on the United States Treasury for $376,600, the value of the silver bullion captured by American marines at Tien Tsin.

The Washington dispatch continued that as Minister Wu was charged with the payment of salaries of the Chinese Consuls in the United States and with defraying the expenses of the Chinese Legations in Washington, Lima, and Madrid, it was believed the money would be applied to those purposes.

TELLS OF CRUELTY TO BOERS.

Caroline Bartlett Crane Lectures in Hull House on Treatment of Prisoners in Bermudas.

"Even today the English officials and the English papers state that Kruger, Steyn, and De Wet should be slaughtered like pigs. They still state that the Boers are cowards, misshapen and degenerate. What a howling mockery all this is in view of the news we have received today."

In this way Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, formerly pastor of the Kalamazoo People's Church, commented on Delarey's capture of General Methuen in a speech last night at Hull House. She chose as her topic, "Why I Am a Pro-Boer," and discussed in detail the treatment of the Boer prisoners by the English government.

"Not content with a cruel war against men, England has been waging one against women and children," she continued. "Last week one of the British officers acknowledged that the food given to the prisoners in the Bermudas was not fit to eat and yet they were cut to half rations.

"I believe that England is now pursuing a policy of extermination. It will no longer receive our clothing and our food sent to the Bermudas for the women and children. It will accept merely money. That was distributed through the chaplains on the islands but now the chaplains are ordered to remain on their individual islands and the money cannot reach them. I am not in favor of sending any more.

"The death rate among the children in the islands is 442 out of every 1,000, and that is by English statistics. I do not know whether the Boers will win or not, but after such news as that of today I sometimes think they will. If England will only give the children in those camps a chance to grow up it will have to continue to fight through the ages."

The Boer envoys, Cornelius H. Wessels, A. D. Wolmarans, and Montagu White will arrive in Chicago on Friday for a short stop.

HIGH BRITISH OFFICER TAKEN PRISONER BY BOERS AND HIS CAPTOR

One of the worst disasters suffered by the British forces since the beginning of the Boer war in point of moral effect was the wounding and capture of Lieutenant General Methuen by General Delarey, announced in dispatches from Kitchener given out by the British War office yesterday. Six hundred and fifty men captured with their commander have apparently been released by the Boers, but General Methuen is being held as a prisoner of war. Forty-one Britishers were killed and seventy-seven wounded in the fight which preceded the capture.

CASTRO YIELDS TO KAISER

VENEZUELA AGREES TO ALL DEMANDS OF GERMANY.

Fleet That Has Been Menacing the Port of La Guayra for Several Weeks in Order to Enforce Settlement of Claims Is Ordered to Disperse—President of Republic Yields Without the Necessity of an Ultimatum and the Incident Is Now Closed.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, March 10.—The dispute between Germany and Venezuela is nearing a settlement. The terms of this settlement are as yet secret. They are, however, satisfactory to Germany, and Venezuela has apparently yielded without Germany's having made any direct threat or having had to do anything like sending an ultimatum. It is believed that as a last condition prior to his acceptance of Germany's requests the President of Venezuela, General Castro, said he could not submit easily to these requests while a German fleet was anchored in his principal harbor. Consequently the German squadron at La Guayra is now dispersing.

Matos Talks of His Plans.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Feb. 17.—[Correspondence.]—General Matos, leader of the revolt against President Castro of Venezuela, declared in a recent interview on board his cruiser, the Bolivar, that he was only seeking to save Venezuela from anarchy. He continued:

"The country is almost to a man in favor of the revolution, but the people have neither arms nor money. My emissaries have already set out and within two weeks the remotest villages of Guayana will know that the hour of revolt has arrived; arms will then have been distributed and the thousands who are awaiting us will be ready to take the field. To risk the life of others is a matter of grave responsibility. We are now sowing, but tomorrow we will reap. I am preparing our revolution as the Germans prepared the war of 1870. The current will soon be so strong that it will sweep everything before it, and Castro, the representative of a cause which is both wicked and disastrous to my country, will find himself alone."

Revolution May Be Long.

To a question whether he thought the revolution would be of long duration, Matos answered:

"The revolution will possibly last long because the country will lend itself to it. Up to this moment and after a pursuit of two months, General Castro, who affirms that peace exists throughout the country, has not been able to capture General Mendoza, who fled with thirty men; and the same can be said of Batalla and others."

POPE'S ADVICE TO SBARRETTI.

Pontiff Urges New Delegate to the Philippines to Make Every Effort to Please the Americans.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, March 10.—The Pope, on receiving Archbishop Sbarretti today before the latter's departure for the Philippines, urged him to make every effort to work with the Americans, from whom, including President Roosevelt himself, the Vatican had had such marks of friendliness.

The words of the Pontiff were the more important as he has lately received warm petitions from the friars urging him to maintain their moral and material supremacy in the Philippines, recommending him especially to prevent their removal.

Several Cardinals consider that if the Washington government insists the friars will ultimately be gradually withdrawn.

BIG BUILDINGS IN PARIS BURN.

Occupants of the Upper Stories Narrowly Escape Death When Their Homes Are Destroyed.

PARIS, March 11, 3 a. m.—The biggest blaze seen in Paris since the burning of the Opera Comique in 1897 started last night in the corner of a block of buildings in the Rue Montmartre. The buildings were occupied by ten firms and the lower floors were filled with silk, velvet, and woolen goods. These materials fed the fire and the flames spread rapidly to the upper portions of the buildings, which were used as residences. The occupants were rescued with the utmost difficulty and four were seriously injured. The damage is estimated at $250,000.

INDIANS TRY TO TAKE A FORT.

Manager of Hudson Bay Post Secures Government Aid to Restore Order.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 10.—E. L. Kepner, the Hudson Bay company's manager at Fort George, arrived at Quesnelle and stated that the Indians were endeavoring to take possession of the fort. Attorney General Eberts forwarded instructions to send several specials to the scene of the trouble, and they were to take such steps as may be necessary to quell the disturbance and punish the Indians.

Magic.

The way Salva-Cea cures piles.

YERKES ADDS TO HOLDINGS

SECURES CONTROL OF WATERLOO UNDERGROUND.

Now Commands Four Systems, Which He Will Run Jointly with Branches and Transfer Lines—Says He Expects to Have All the Work Done by British Workmen and Start the First Engine in About a Year—Tells of His Plans.

LONDON, March 10.—After many months of negotiations Charles T. Yerkes has concluded a deal with the Baker Street and Waterloo railway, giving him control of four different underground railroads. Mr. Yerkes said tonight:

"The road is about half built, and a new contract has been signed. The old contractors will finish it, and it is expected it will be ready to operate so soon as the power-house is built and the Metropolitan District road is ready to run.

"The four roads I now control will form a system in connection with the Metropolitan District. The object is to let the district road act as a sort of terminal for all the others. As the district runs fourteen miles into the heart of London, it is intended to have connecting links and transfer stations for all the other roads.

"Contracts have been made with British companies for most of the work ahead. I desire to have all this work done by British workmen. The first engine will be delivered and in operation eighteen months from Dec. 10, 1901, and the last six months later."

RUSSIA WILLING TO WITHDRAW.

Agrees to Leave Manchuria Within Eighteen Months, but China Wants a Year the Limit.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 11, 3 a. m.—"Yielding to China's persistence," cables the Pekin correspondent of the Times, "Russia now undertakes to withdraw from Manchuria within eighteen months of the signature of the proposed convention. China still insists upon withdrawal within a year."

Germany and England at Outs.

PEKIN, March 10.—The policies of Germany and Great Britain in China, which Great Britain had consolidated by the signing of the Yangtse agreement a year ago, have developed an antagonism equal to that of Russia and Japan over Manchuria, also seriously involving the interests of other nations.

Germany is the only power refusing to agree to the reduction of the large garrisons the European governments are maintaining at Tien Tsin and the restoration of the control of the native City of Tien Tsin to the Chinese.

The British diplomatists are trying to help the Chinese to regain the government of Tien Tsin, and the reason for the British action in blocking the payment of the February installment of the Chinese indemnity was to bring Germany to terms. The British believe Germany is using Tien Tsin as an inducement to the Chinese to grant her a practical monopoly of the mines in Shantung Province.

ROSEBERY REFUSES TO LEAD.

Former Premier Declares in Glasgow Speech He Has No Desire to Quit the Liberal Party.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Rosebery spoke in Glasgow today. He declared that he had no design on the leadership of the Liberal party, and that he could not, even if he wished, supplant Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the House of Commons. He did not desire the leadership in the House of Lords. The ambition of the new Liberal league was not to be excluded from the party. They meant to live and work inside the party, attempting to permeate it in the only direction they believed to be sound.

Lord Rosebery referred to the Irish demonstration in the House of Commons today, when the reading of Lord Kitchener's telegram announcing the capture of General Methuen was greeted by loud Irish cheers, as a fresh indication of the impossibility of home rule. Lord Rosebery said that Mr. Gladstone himself, if he returned from the dead, could not dare to intrust an independent Parliament to men who openly rejoiced at a British military disaster.

The bulk of Lord Rosebery's speech was devoted to a reiteration of his plea for national efficiency. He said that while his program offered nothing which the present government could not give if it chose, he had been forced to appeal to the judgment of the nation against the lethargy in high places, the blind content, and the disregard of vital questions which had characterised the course of the government for the last seven years.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

ROME—The Chamber of Deputies met today and elected Sig. Biancheri President. The Ministerialists also elected their candidates for Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

LONDON—The Countess of Warwick was thrown from her horse while hunting near Harquich and badly bruised.

CAPE TOWN—Cecil Rhodes passed a good night, but the condition of his health is still causing anxiety.

HAVRE—The new Atlantic liner Savoie, at a speed trial, averaged 22.23 knots.

TIE UP TRAINS AT ST. PAUL

NORTHERN PACIFIC STRIKERS THREATEN TO BLOCK SYSTEM.

Men on Rocky Mountain Division Declare Some of Their Number Were Discharged Unjustly and They Mean to Fight—All Freights Abandoned as Soon as Yards Are Reached—Passenger Trains with Mail Allowed to Pass Without Interference.

St. Paul, Minn., March 10.—[Special.]—Freight crews on the Rocky Mountain Division of the Northern Pacific are tieing up incoming trains here as fast as they come in. The yard switching crews have quit and only passengers with mails can go through.

Forty-five men have refused to work. Trouble arises over a grievance held by the switchmen and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen on account of the discharge of Conductor Arthur Burger and Brakemen Dolan and Latchman, as the strikers allege, without cause.

Superintendent Is Obdurate.

Superintendent Charles Russell was interviewed, and said that the next twenty-four hours were vital. He added: "During my absence ten days ago Trainmaster Black discharged a freight crew for refusing to obey orders. By their refusal to take out a train when ordered there ensued a delay of several hours. Upon my arrival home today the Grievance committee waited on me.

"They demanded reinstatement of the men, saying if it were not done a strike would be called at 4 o'clock. After investigating the charges and conferring with Trainmaster Black I considered the discharge justifiable by the offense and refused the demand.

Strikers Express Confidence.

Strikers predict that tomorrow will see the entire system tied up unless the discharged men are reinstated. They say that the discharge of the men was unjust, in that they should not have been called out of their turn and that their refusal to work was justifiable.

"We have fifty employés that are members of the union out with us now," said one. "This number will be increased as fast as trains have been delivered at their destination. There will be no violence," he continued. "There is none necessary. We consider our cause just, and unless our demands are allowed the system will be tied up.

"Passenger trains containing mail cars will not be interrupted, but all freight trains will be stopped tomorrow. As this means through freight, it may be that the system will be crippled, even though men on other divisions do not come to our support."

UNION FOR TRACTION EMPLOYES

Men Claim to Have Secured Permission from Companies to Form a Labor Organization.

A committee of three employés from the City railway company called upon President James H. Bowman yesterday to request a conference with the Executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The men said they had assurances from the management both of the Union Traction company and the Chicago City railway company that there would be no opposition to the perfection of an organization.

ARRESTED FOR TAKING COFFIN.

Policeman Refuses to Take Man's Word That He Was Preparing for His Own Funeral.

While carrying a coffin upon his back Thomas J. McShirley was arrested by Policeman Prendergast at Thirty-second and State streets last night.

"What are you doing with this coffin?" Prendergast asked.

"I's just takin' it home so as I'll have it in case I die," answered McShirley.

The reply did not satisfy the policeman and McShirley was taken to the station. The police learned later that the coffin was from the undertaking establishment of J. L. Parks, 3155 State street.

BALFOUR AGAIN IN PARLIAMENT.

Chamberlain's Friends, Who See in Him Next Premier, May Be Disappointed.

CECIL HOLD IS STRONG.

Lord Roberts Praised for His Tribute to Defeated General Methuen.

DAY'S GOSSIP IN LONDON.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 11, 3 a. m.—The return of Arthur Balfour may not accelerate the business of Parliament, for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has led the House well, but it will discourage the rumor mongers. Chamberlain's partisans have well-nigh convinced themselves that he is the logical and necessary Prime Minister. They are content as soon as Balfour reappears in Downing street with repeating their earlier forecast that he will take a peerage when Lord Salisbury retires and leave Chamberlain in command of the House of Commons.

The old Tory view is that the Cecil family has a powerful grip on English politics and will remain in the saddle. The unknown element is the state of public feeling when the war really ends. A mere feeling of relief from the costly and burdensome campaign will not be helpful to the ambitions of the Secretary of the Colonies. An undertone of popular triumph may make the strongest Minister Lord Salisbury's rightful successor. The coronation reveals must come first.

Colonial Exhibit Is Opened.

The colonial exhibition opened yesterday at the Royal Exchange. It was mainly a Canadian show. Western Australia, Rhodesia, and British North Borneo were well represented, but more than half the space was occupied with carefully selected exhibits from the Canadian Building at the Glasgow fair. It was a most creditable and comprehensive display of Canadian ores, minerals, stone, woods, fruit, food products, and manufactures, and Lord Strathcona was justified in praising the section. The Lord Mayor's tribute to the robust qualities and wartime loyalty of the colonies was heartily cheered.

Roberts' Defense of Methuen.

The rumors of a fresh disaster in south Africa were confirmed when Parliament met yesterday. Lord Roberts' chivalry in taking the trouble to go to the House of Lords and pay a tribute to Lord Methuen when the latter's defeat and capture were announced, was appreciated, but it was suggested by a spectator that the Commander-in-Chief himself needed some good-natured eulogist when a British General had been taken prisoner nearly eighteen months after he had declared the war was practically ended.

There was no disposition to either disparage the wounded General, who has been so persistent in seeing the campaign through, or to belittle Delarey's brilliant exploit. Kitchener's explanation that Delarey was attempting to draw off British forces from De Wet was accepted grimly by military men, and the coincidence pointed out that Delarey's attack just after daybreak had succeeded as completely as Methuen's assault at Maggersfontein at the same hour had failed. There was also the impression among soldiers that Kitchener's concentration against De Wet had been met by a similar massing of burghers against the two exposed columns in the western Transvaal.

Effect on Stock Market.

The tidings of British reverse did not reach the street in time to affect the sluggish stock market. Speculation in Kaffirs is still dependent on every breath of rumor respecting Cecil Rhodes' health. I hear that his trouble is pronounced by intimate friends as one of long standing.

Rosebery at Glasgow.

Lord Rosebery did not make any particularly important statement at Glasgow last night. He was reluctant to draw up a Liberal program, and thought temperance, efficiency, education, and housing of the working classes quite enough to put on the slate for the present. He scored a point, however, by his reference to the scene in the House of Commons when Brodrick read the news of Methuen's disaster. The Irish members, as consistent pro-Boers, received the news with cheers, and Lord Rosebery declared it was absolutely hopeless for any leader, "aye, even were Gladstone to rise from the dead," to intrust men openly rejoicing in British military disaster to control an independent Parliament.

More Plans for Coronation.

Coronation festivities in the city will include a ball, banquet, and the decoration of six triumphal arches. I. N. J.

CAPTAIN MEAD AT GUAYAQUIL.

Commander of United States Cruiser Philadelphia at Ecuador Port Looking Into Insults to Americans.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 10.—The commander of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Captain W. W. Mead, arrived here this morning, having left his vessel anchored off Puna Island at the mouth of the river. He has had an interview with the United States Consul here, Mr. De Leon. The result so far has not been published.

American contractors in Ecuador have recently been complaining of unjust treatment upon the part of the Ecuadorian authorities.

Waltham Watches.

"Old friends are best."

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

REGISTRY BOOKS ARE OPEN TODAY.

Voters Must Be Recorded If They Are to Take Part in Choosing Aldermen.

WARD CONVENTIONS HELD

Democrats Name Candidates for Council and Disappoint the League.

TOWN TICKETS MADE UP.

The only chance for voters to register for the election of April 1 is today. The man who is not now registered and does not get his name on the registry books before 9 o'clock this evening will not be allowed to vote at that election. The registry books will be open at all the voting places at the city during the day.

The voter who was registered at the last city election and has not moved since need not register, as his name is carried over from then. The law now is that there must be a new registry only at elections at which members of Congress are to be chosen. There having been no election last fall, the men who were qualified to vote for Mayor a year ago are still qualified.

If, however, any of them have moved from the precinct in which they then lived it will be necessary for them to register again today, no matter whether they are registered then or not. The only names which are carried over are those whose residences remain the same. New voters, of course, will have to register today.

Voters Urged to Register.

Secretary Fisher of the Municipal Voters' league issued an appeal yesterday for all unregistered voters to get their names on the books today. He said:

"It is of the utmost importance that all citizens having the welfare of the city at heart should see to it that their names are registered. Those who have changed their residence since the last Mayoralty election should register tomorrow.

"This is particularly true of the First Ward, where Frank surely will win if the respectable citizens of the ward do their duty tomorrow and on election day. The result in this ward depends entirely on the registration of its respectable vote. The same thing should be said of the Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-seventh Wards, where every citizen desiring the election of good Aldermen should see that his name is on the registry books."

The books will open for registry purposes at 8 o'clock this morning and close at 9 p. m.

Democratic Ward Conventions.

Democratic ward conventions during the day nominated candidates for the City Council. The wards in which no nominations were made are strong Republican districts, where it is difficult to find Democrats willing to go on the ticket on account of the impossibility of election.

Candidates nominated were as follows:

Ward.	
First	*John J. Coughlin
Second	Postponed till Saturday
Third	Postponed till Friday
Fourth	*William E. Kent
Fifth	*Charles Martin
Sixth	John T. Hanrahan
Seventh	John C. Behrer
Eighth	P. J. Gorman
Ninth	*Henry L. Fick
Tenth (long term)	*Edward J. Novak
Tenth (short term)	James Higgins
Eleventh	Fred Rohde
Twelfth	V. E. Cerveny
Thirteenth	James E. Parkinson
Fourteenth	*William T. Maypole
Fifteenth	Postponed till Wednesday
Sixteenth	*Stanley H. Kunz
Seventeenth	William E. Dever
Eighteenth	*Michael C. Conlon
Nineteenth	*John Powers
Twentieth	*Nicholas R. Finn
Twenty-first	*John Minwegen
Twenty-second	M. D. Dougherty
Twenty-third	*Ernst F. Herrmann
Twenty-fourth	J. T. Hechinger
Twenty-fifth	Postponed till Thursday
Twenty-sixth	Charles H. Weber
Twenty-seventh	Henry N. Miller
Twenty-eighth	Charles J. Holmes
Twenty-ninth	*Thomas Carey
Thirtieth	John J. Bradley
Thirty-first	Patrick J. O'Connell
Thirty-second	Postponed
Thirty-third	John C. Finn
Thirty-fourth	John H. Maney
Thirty-fifth	Postponed till Saturday

*Renominated.

Results Disappoint League.

The results are disappointing to the Municipal Voters' league, as of the thirteen outgoing Aldermen who were renominated but four were indorsed by the league, and two retiring Aldermen, Byrne in the Eleventh Ward and Boyd in the Thirtieth, who were indorsed, were defeated for renomination.

The successful candidates whom the league approved are: William T. Maypole, Nicholas R. Finn, John Minwegen, and Ernst F. Herrmann. Some of the renominated ones, like Aldermen Coughlin, Kent, Martin, Fink, Gunz, and Powers, were the ones the league has urged most emphatically for defeat.

There were practically no contests in any of the conventions. In the First Ward Alderman Coughlin was renominated by acclamation, as was Kent in the Fourth and Martin in the Fifth. Kent was especially honored by the passage of a set of resolutions urging his reëlection on account of "his well known position on the traction question."

A contest had been expected in the Thirteenth Ward, where "Hank" O'Day, the former baseball umpire, had fought James E. Parkinson at the primaries, but on the representation made by City Attorney Owens that a year ago Mr. Parkinson had allowed another candidate to be nominated on the promise that he should run this time, O'Day withdrew and himself seconded the nomination of his rival.

The Fifteenth Ward convention was postponed on account of the presence of four candidates, not one of whom had a majority, and the hope they could settle the matter among themselves. The aspirants were Charles Coles, C. F. Grinner, William Tuite, and Ole Stensland. The ward is strongly Republican. In the Twenty-eighth Ward there had been two candidates, William Korth and James McClenegan, but they both withdrew in favor of Charles J. Holmes.

"Maj." Sampson to Run Independent.

There was no contest in the Twenty-second, M. D. Dougherty being nominated by acclamation. It is announced, however, that "Major" Sampson is circulating a petition and intends to run as an independent.

A ballot had to be taken in the Twenty-fourth, but J. T. Hechinger received 18 votes to 8 given Anthony Kryowski. So in the Thirtieth Dennis Riordan demanded a roll call, but he received only 7 votes, while James J. Bradley had 30. Alderman Boyd refused to allow his name to go before the convention.

One vote was cast in the Twentieth Ward against Alderman Finn and then the nomination was made unanimous.

The nomination of candidates in the Sixth and Seventh Wards was unexpected, as they are so strongly Republican it was not thought any one could be found to make the race. In the Second and Third the conventions were postponed for this reason.

South Town Democrats Adjourn.

South Town Democrats followed the example of the Republicans and adjourned their convention till Saturday to give a committee time to examine the law and determine whether it was worth while making nominations. In the other towns the Democrats made nominations.

West Town.

Assessor—Christopher T. Greiner, Fifteenth Ward.
Supervisor—T. J. O'Meara, Ninth Ward
Collector—John Gruby, Tenth Ward.
Clerk—Thomas Kasparsky, Eleventh Ward.

North Town.

Supervisor—Joseph Moerschbaecher, Twenty-first Ward.
Collector—John E. Baynes, Twenty-third Ward.
Clerk—Albert H. Potthof, Twenty-second Ward.
A committee was intrusted with the work of finding a candidate for Assessor.

Hyde Park.

Assessor—Gerrett Otto, Thirty-third Ward.
Collector—John D. Colbert, Eighth Ward.
Supervisor—Albert Schaffner, Seventh Ward.
Clerk—Thomas Conlon, Sixth Ward.

Town of Lake.

Assessor—John, Schuberth, Thirty-first Ward.
Collector—Thomas Tobin, Thirtieth Ward.
Supervisor—Michael Bauer, Twenty-ninth Ward.
Clerk—John V. Smolka, Twenty-ninth Ward.

Lake View.

Assessor—John Heidelmeier, Twenty-fifth Ward.
Collector—L. W. Pietsch, Twenty-sixth Ward.
Supervisor—Peter Weidell, Twenty-sixth Ward.
Clerk—Fred L. Becker, Twenty-fifth Ward.

Calumet.

Assessor—Wilmer Bishop, West Pullman.
Collector—C. A. Van Raalte, Roseland.
Clerk—Benjamin, Washington Heights.
Supervisor—Henry Quade, Blue Island.

Republican Town Conventions.

The Republican convention for the West Town decided not to make any nominations. Instead a resolution was passed empowering the Executive committee of the County committee to take such action as it might deem best in view of the uncertainty of town officers ever being allowed to act.

At the Hyde Park Republican convention the following were nominated:

Assessor—John W. Olson, Thirty-third Ward.
Collector—Samuel Dahle, Sixth Ward.
Clerk—Edward Cross, Eighth Ward.
Supervisor—Louis Levi, Seventh Ward.

The Republican convention for the Town of Lake nominated the following ticket:

Assessor—Joseph Webber, Thirtieth Ward.
Collector—Michael Gapa, Twenty-ninth Ward.
Supervisor—Richard Cockebong, Thirty-second Ward.
Clerk—S. J. Heck, Thirty-first Ward.

REPUBLICANS UP FOR COUNCIL.

Conventions Are Held in Nine Wards and Seven Candidates Selected.

Republican conventions were held in nine wards of the city yesterday and either selected candidates for the City Council or postponed action, as follows:

First	David L. Frank
Second	*Thomas J. Dixon
Twelfth	Charles H. Fitzner
Eighteenth	Postponed action
Twenty-first	Fletcher Dobyns
Twenty-third	William Eliot Furness
Twenty-fourth	Postponed till tomorrow
Twenty-ninth	George Sharf
Thirty-fifth	*Thomas Hunter

*Renominated.

In the First Ward there were three candidates, David L. Frank, Hector Durand, and Elmer F. Rogers. Frank had thirteen votes to seven for each of the others on the first two ballots, but on the third he received sixteen to seven for Durand and six for Rogers, and was nominated. He made a speech in which he said he knew it would be a hard fight to defeat Coughlin in the ward, but he believed if the Republicans and Independents supported him he could win. George Gibbs was chairman of the convention and William Turner secretary.

In the Second Ward Alderman Dixon was renominated by acclamation, as was Alderman Hunter in the Thirty-fifth. George Sharf was also nominated without opposition in the Twenty-ninth. He is an undertaker. In the Twenty-fourth Ward the Elsfeldt and anti-Elsfeldt faction could not agree, and an adjournment was taken. William Eliot Furness, who was nominated in the Twenty-third Ward to run against Alderman Herrmann, is a lawyer.

The Twelfth Ward convention, in addition to nominating a candidate for Alderman, adopted resolutions praising the public career of Daniel D. Healy as County Controller, President of the County Board, and Warden of the County Hospital, and urged his name as a suitable candidate for Sheriff on the next county ticket.

The Eighteenth Ward convention was adjourned until such time as a candidate can be found. The ward is strongly Democratic.

Fletcher Dobyns, who was nominated in the Twenty-first Ward, is a young man who never before has been known in municipal politics. He lives at 48 Bellevue place, and formerly was a resident of Columbus, O.

RIVAL MEETINGS ON LEVEE.

Frank at 259 and Coughlin at 269 Clark Street Furnish Oratory and Refreshments.

Rival candidates for Alderman in the First Ward took possession of the levee last night, David Frank and his followers gathered at 259 Clark street, while the John J. Coughlin crowd met at 269 Clark street, five doors away.

The levee characters would wander into the headquarters of one candidate, listen to the campaign orators, partake of refreshments, and then wend their way to the rival candidate's meeting. There the listening and refreshment process was repeated. Many of the well-known characters made an endless chain of their engagements for the evening. At a late hour they were enthusiastic for both candidates.

The speakers at the Frank meeting were M. Z. Strauss and Frank Cantwell. Frank was given a hearty welcome and made a brief response.

John Schubert, City Smoke Inspector, presided at the Coughlin meeting. The other speakers were John J. Coburn, Joe Long, and Harry S. Mitchell.

Sure French School Will Come Here.

Professor Maxime Ingres of the French department of the University of Chicago, returned from a trip throughout the East yesterday more confident than ever that Chicago is to get the school to be founded in the United States by the French government. The site for the school will be announced late in May.

"Gentleman Burglar" Is Sentenced.

Edgar L. Flake, known as "The Gentleman Burglar," pleaded guilty yesterday to charges of burglary and was sentenced by Judge Kavanagh to the reformatory.

"ALICE ROOSEVELT" AND "HELEN GOULD," NEW ROSES.

Two new roses, named after Miss Alice Roosevlet and Miss Helen Gould, will be introduced to flower lovers at the annual exhibition of the New York Horticultural society and American Rose society, which opens in New York today. They are said to be more beautiful than any brought out in recent years. Benjamin Durfee, financial clerk of the United States Senate, is the exhibiter.

BRIDES OF MANY NATIONS MARCH TO "LOHENGRIN" IN WEDDING SCENE WITHOUT GROOMS.

MRS. J. E. COLLINS, ITALIAN. MRS. H. J. BURKHARDT, INDIAN. MISS GRACE HOOD, TURKISH. MISS BEARD, SWISS. MRS. J. W. VAN DER SLICE, SCOTCH. MISS SANDERSON, COLORED. FREEMAN READ, LITTLE INDIAN. MISS CHRISTY, FRENCH. MRS. D. M. GALLIE, NORWEGIAN.

MISS MARIE LANE, ATTENDANTS. LOIS HOSTETTER, FRANCES COLLINS, MAJORIE BAIN, MILDRED BAIN, MARGARET AULICH.

TELLS OF CIVIC BEAUTY

D. H. BURNHAM GIVES PLANS FOR IMPROVING WASHINGTON.

Member of Architectural Commission for Capital's Adornment Says the World's Fair Here in 1893 Stimulated the National Desire for High-Class Buildings and Attractive Boulevards—Intention Is to Make Potomac River City Grandest in World.

"It was Chicago with its World's Fair which vivified the national desire for civic beauty," said D. H. Burnham, a member of the architectural commission which has submitted plans for the adornment of Washington, to an audience in Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, last night. Mr. Burnham spoke before members of the Architectural club and its guests, explaining in detail the plans which have been prepared to make Washington the most beautiful capital in the world.

"A quickening of the desire for beautiful cities has followed the Exposition," Mr. Burnham said, "and this found a national expression in Washington. What had especial interest to Chicago was the explanation of plans for the utilization of river frontage.

Boulevards on River Front.

"In our plans for this we have followed those which have been used the world over in great cities. Along the river front we have planned boulevrds. They will be on terraces, with stone parapets, and the quays beneath them, so the river commerce may not be interfered with, and will be overhung with trees."

In the plans which have been submitted Mr. Burnham said the original design for the city as Washington had intended has been carried out. In the explanation he gave especial attention to the plans for the Mall.

Two things, he said, had made it difficult to make these plans. One was the location of the Pennsylvania Station directly across the Mall and the other was the seeming impossibity of fitting the Washington Monument with adequate surroundings. The first difficulty has been removed by the acquiescence of the railroad company to a proposition to move off the Mall.

Stadium for Athletic Games.

To meet the second, sunken gardens have been planned below the monument, leaving it standing upon its own terrace.

"In all the discussion of the plans in this country and abroad," said Mr. Burnham, "there has been no criticism of this arrangement.

"The development of healthy young manhood has been given every consideration in the plans. In one cluster will be found a stadium, places for athletic games, libraries, baths, and every aid to intellectual and physical development. There will be everything that will promote a wholesome development of the young American."

Company C, Second Regiment, Votes.

An election of Lieutenants was held last evening at the Second Regiment Armory by Company C. Quartermaster Harry Warne was chosen First Lieutenant and Sergeant A. F. Siebel Second Lieutenant. Warne is employed in the office of the McCormick Harvesting Machine company and Siebel is a young lawyer in the office of W. S. Forrest.

BRIDES ALONE HEAR BELLS

MARCH TO "LOHENGRIN," BUT UNATTENDED BY GROOMS.

Orange Blossoms, Wedding Cake, and Lighted Candles, Flower Girls and Other Accessories at a Culture Club Event, Which Also Is Conspicuous by the Absence of Men and Officiating Clergy—Costumes of Many Nations Represented in Illinois Hall.

Brides whose wedding gowns had faded with a lapse of time; other brides whose real wedding gowns are being made; and yet other brides who said they never would come so near another wedding were at Illinois Hall yesterday afternoon. The "wedding bells," which had been promised on the program of the Chicago Culture club for a whole year, were rung. Yards of satin and silk in trains swept the floor, and half a dozen flower girls strewed roses.

In spite of serious appearances it was all a joke. The brides who were already married went home with the same names they brought with them; the unmarried brides failed to capture any husbands. It was the unmarried brides who profited most by the occasion for they learned how to march to the strains of "Lohengrin."

Forecast of Coming Wedding.

Miss Marie Lane was the central figure in the performance, being dressed as the American bride. It was really a dress rehearsal for her as she is to be married in the fall.

"That is," said Miss Lane, after the experience of managing a gown, a veil, and five bridemaids, "I shall be married if this experience does not prove too much. I shouldn't advise any one to try a dress rehearsal for a wedding."

Some Brides Fail to Appear.

When the program was ready to begin it was discovered that several brides were missing. Mrs. Ella Lane Bowes, President of the club, announced that it was not unheard of for brides to stay away from their own weddings. Mrs. Henry C. Swisler, a German bride, and Mrs. T. D. Eagle, a Japanese bride, were among those who changed their minds before the wedding procession started. Mrs. Swisler was busy providing refreshments for 1,000 women who were present, and Mrs. Eagle's wedding dress didn't arrive in time.

It was announced that men would not be prohibited from attending this "Wedding Bells" performance, but none came. This was a mistake, as it proved no matrimonial scheme, and there was not a real opportunity in the affair. The brides who never had been brides before said they were spoken for, and those who were renewing their youth by donning their bridal attire said it was all in fun and that they had not experienced a change of heart.

Here Are Some of the Brides.

Among the brides were these: Miss Marie Lane, American; Mrs. William M. Traquair, Mexican; Mrs. J. W. Van Der Slice, Scotch; Mrs. D. M. Gallie, Norwegian; Mrs. S. E. Collins, Italian; Miss Sanderson, colored; Mrs. H. S. Burkhardt, Indian; Miss Grace Hood, Turkish; Miss Christy, French; Miss Beard, Swiss; Mrs. W. E. Pierce, Danish; Miss Austin of Woodstock, Hawaiian; Miss Walker, Japanese; Mrs. F. H. Green, gypsy; Mrs. M. D. Talcott, Hungarian.

The flower girls were Lois Hostetter, Frances Collins, Marjorie Bain, Mildred Bain, and Margaret Aulich. Freeman Read, with a tomahawk, and a few feathers in his hair, danced attendance on the Indian bride.

Pastors and Grooms Lacking.

In the center of the dining-room, where refreshments were served, was an immense wedding cake. Candles about it on the table were burning and above hung an immense white wedding bell. There were orange blossoms and smilax to complete the effect. All that was lacking to have broken St. Joe records in rapid matrimony was a minister and thirty bridegrooms.

PANIC IN PIT FEEDS GERMS

MICROBES THRIVE ON NOISE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Fifteen Thousand to a Square Yard Floating in Atmosphere of Big Exchange—Multiply and Replenish the Ozone as Shouts of Excited Traders Increase—Dr. Gehrmann, City Bacteriologist, Says He Would Not Want to Live There.

When the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade awake to a realization of their responsibilities there will be a new sign posted at the entrance of the visitors' gallery reading:

DO NOT POKE OR FEED ANIMALS.

About 15,000 germs to the square yard are said to be floating around in the atmosphere about the pits. That is 5,000 more than the Paris Bourse supports, but the Chicago Board of Trade is a noisier place. These microbes thrive on noise. It is several thousand more per yard than hover around the mouth of the great Paris sewer, which makes things look bad for the Board of Trade.

Counted by Parisian Doctors.

Parisian bacteriologists have counted them. Dr. Emile Roux of the Pasteur Institute, Dr. Pozzi, Sarah Bernhardt's physician, and Dr. Bergeron, have completed the census of microbes in the bourse and some large hospitals. They say that the Chicago and New York Boards of Trade must be much worse than the Parisian bourse.

It is the yelling of the traders that causes the microbes, according to the physicians. When there is a rush of yelling men to the wheat pit the microbes get busy. That is moving day for them.

When the men are wiggling their fingers and bawling out their thousands, the microbes are supposed to conduct operations something in this way:

Bull Microbe—Three-room flat here, steam heat and elevators.

Bear Microbe—Gas range?

Bull Microbe—And electric light.

Bear Microbe—How's the janitor?

Bull Microbe—He's a Dowieite and doesn't swear.

Bear Microbe—I'll take you.

So the two microbes pull up the furniture and change houses in the throats of a couple traders. With about 5,000 microbes to every man it is a busy scene.

This is not used as a warning to young men against speculation. "If you do the microbes will get you." Yet every time a trader yells he loosens up 5,000 microbes and knocks a couple of thousand staphylococci off the rafters.

Dr. Gehrmann Keeps Away.

But Dr. Gehrmann, the city bacteriologist, says he would not want to work in the Board of Trade. He never has counted the microbes, but he knows they are there.

"It is not only the Board of Trade, but wherever large numbers of people are sneezing, shouting, and expectorating," said Dr. Gehrmann. "Of course it is worse in a confined place like the Board of Trade or a street car or an opera-house. I should not care to work there. A person with normal vitality, however, throws them off without receiving harm."

Other physicians of the Health department admitted that microbes would be unusually active in the Board of Trade but said it was "rot" to suppose that anything came of it.

"If people did not have in them the vitality to destroy microbes we should have been dead long ago," said one.

And the traders were not seriously alarmed.

"The men don't yell like invalids," said George F. Stone, Secretary of the board.

"None of them seems about to give up his business on account of the microbes," said S. C. Scotten.

PERILS IN SOCIAL VICES

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN ATTACKS EVILS OF TODAY.

Yale Students Are Warned Against Drink and Gambling and Told That Speculation and Cards in Drawing-Rooms Are the Worst Form of the Latter—Only Way to Defeat the Saloon Declared to Be by Establishing More Attractive Resorts.

New Haven, Conn., March 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden delivered an address at the Yale divinity school late today on "Social Vices." He said the only way to defeat the saloon was by establishing more attractive resorts.

Dr. Gladden insisted that public gambling could be stopped by proper manifestations on the part of the authorities. The more insidious forms of gambling in the drawing-rooms of the upper classes he declared to be ruinous to the innocent and the unsophisticated.

As to the social question, Dr. Gladden said that one great source of its effect is that with prosperity a growing luxuriousness has caused marriage to be deferred by young men, and parents in many instances will not permit their daughters to marry any but well-to-do or rich men, which has had the effect of creating immorality.

Grave Dangers in Speculation.

Regarding speculation Dr. Gladden said it violates the Christian principle of "give as much as you can," and does not have the right ethical influence. Dr. Gladden said in part:

"The artificial and luxurious life of our modern society is the heart of the trouble. The overvaluation of style and fashion, the undervaluation of the happiness that consists of plain and simple living. We are not called upon to condemn speculation as essentially immoral, but it is plain that principles on which it rests and the motives to which it appeals are decidedly lower than those which are involved in legitimate trade. The evil of gambling is supposed to be the injury to the gambler's character in making him restless and indisposed to honest industry.

Gambler Declared a Thief.

"The truth is that a gambler is essentially a thief. A young girl from my own city recently visited New York and found herself in a wealthy home where a card party was to assemble. The girl had scruples against gambling, but her hostess insisted that she play, making her feel she would violate the obligations of hospitality if she refused. With great reluctance she yielded and lost considerable money. The essential vulgarity and brutality of a society in which that can happen do not need to be pointed out.

One Way to Defeat Saloons.

"I have come to one conclusion that when the saloon must go it is the bounden duty of those who abolish it to see that something better takes its place. It is probable that with the majority of those who frequent saloons the craving for drink is a subordinate one; the saloon supplies the demand for 'social expression.' The time has come for America to grapple with this problem, and it might be wise for our reformers to stop denouncing the saloonkeeper long enough to get acquainted with him. He has furnished a resort to which the people like to come and feel at home; they must beat him at his own game."

Northwestern's Orator Is Chosen.

The final trials to determine the representative of Northwestern University in the annual contests of the Northern Oratorical league was held last night in Swift Hall. There were five contestants who had been selected from the preliminary trials. G. C. Stewart was declared the winner, F. J. Milnes ranking second, and J. E. Smiley third.

Virginia Hot Springs.

The favorite resort of elite society. New hotels. Medicinal baths. Superb golf links. For descriptive pamphlets address Big Four Route ticket office, 234 Clark street, Chicago.

FORCED TO SEE THIEVES ROB HER

Apartment of Mrs. C. E. Walton in Englewood Invaded and Jewelry Stolen.

PISTOL AT WOMAN'S HEAD

Porch Climbers Try to Enter House of A. Dunlop at 4037 Ellis Avenue.

SCREAMS STOP THE WORK.

One South Side woman was compelled, at the point of a revolver, to watch burglars looting her apartment yesterday morning. Another, sick in her room, was terrified by seeing porch climbers raising the window. She screamed and then fell back in fainting condition. Members of the family ran to the room and the porch climbers fled, escaping in a buggy.

The first case occurred in Englewood, in the apartment of C. E. Walton, 418 West Sixty-first street, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Walton, who is a train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania road, is out of the city on business. The two robbers seemed to know this, for they worked apparently at leisure, fearing no interruption.

The first Mrs. Walton knew of their presence in the house was when her attention was attracted by a noise made by her son. Mrs. Walton went to the front of the house and discovered that the men had entered by the front door and stairway.

Mrs. Walton's Story of Robbery.

"I think my boy heard them in the hallway and opened the door before they had an opportunity to break it in," said Mrs. Walton last night. "At any rate, I could tell there was something unusual in progress. As I entered the sitting-room, off the hallway, I saw a man standing in the door. He made a peculiar noise and disappeared down the stairway. I was frightened then, but when I turned to enter the bedroom off the sitting-room I came face to face with another man, who at once held a revolver to my head.

"I began to scream and turned my back to him, fully expecting to be shot dead, but he only told me to be still and I would not be injured. I finally controlled myself when I got my hands on my boy, and the robber, who already had searched my dresser and jewel case, walked down-stairs and followed his partner.

"When they left our flat they went out as they came, by the front doorway. The woman living in the second house west saw them. They went thropgh the yard at her house and climbed over a fence, where they disappeared.

The robbers secured two rings, two brooches, a watch, and several smaller articles of jewelry, but no money.

The police at the Englewood station were notified but were unable to find the robbers.

Burglars Surprise Sick Woman.

The other case was one of porch climbers who tried to enter the house of Alexander Dunlop, at 4037 Ellis avenue, early in the evening, while the family was at dinner. But for the fact that Mr. Dunlop's mother was ill in the room the robbers would no doubt have worked without interruption. Mrs. Dunlop screamed for help and several members of the family rushed up-stairs.

They found the window open and Mrs. Dunlop in a fainting condition. She explained that she had seen men at work at the window and that when she screamed they had disappeared.

Members of the family went to the front door and saw the thieves just running away. They had a buggy in waiting a few doors away and drove north in Ellis avenue.

The police of the Hyde Park Station were notified and they in turn notified the Stanton Avenue and Cottage Grove Avenue Stations, and men were sent out to intercept the burglars. About 8 o'clock a buggy containing three men, drawn by a foam-flecked horse, was driven into the curb at Thirty-first and State streets and one wheel was broken. The occupants attempted at first to repair it. Being unsuccessful they continued on their journey until the last seen of them they were at Prairie avenue and Thirty-first street, walking beside the vehicle.

Kicked, Beaten, and Robbed.

Gust Heiden, 171 Gault court, was on his way home at 1:30 o'clock this morning and at the corner of Oak street he was attacked by four men who had been lurking in the doorway of a grocery store. They knocked him down, kicked him brutally, and robbed him of $7. Then they ran away. Heiden reported the matter to the police and says he could identify two of the men if he had the opportunity.

CHASES FUGITIVES IN WAGON.

Detective Closes Long Pursuit with Exciting and Successful Run in Princeton Avenue.

After searching for several days for two alleged thieves, Detective Collins of the Cottage Grove avenue police arrested them yesterday afternoon at the end of a chase in which Collins was shot at and one of the men almost escaped. In the chase Collins borrowed an express wagon and thus overtook the fugitives. The men, John Pizer and William Newman, are locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. They are suspected of complicity in the robbery of the store of Morris Goldberg at 3029 Cottage Grove avenue on the night of Feb. 13. The chase began at Princeton avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and ended at Twenty-seventh street.

ELECTION BY VETERAN CORPS.

First Regiment Men Choose Lawrence M. Ennis President—Banquet Planned on May 10.

Members of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, I. N. G., met last evening at their hall in the armory at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue and elected officers. The corps is now over 300 strong. A banquet will be given about May 10 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the regiment.

The following officers were elected:

President, Lawrence M. Ennis; Vice President, Samuel W. Fowler; Secretary, Fred R. Sargent; Treasurer, Howard B. Cook; Historian-Librarian, Charles H. Gard; Directors, W. Irving Clark, Andrew Spear Jr., Frank J. Ronan.

Uniformed rank—Captain, S. H. Holbrook; Lieutenants, M. L. Roberts, Charles G. Huntington; Quartermaster, Charles E. Battershall; Surgeon, Dr. D. W. Rogers; Chaplain, Dr. H. W. Thomas.

FOOT FROZEN, APPEALS FOR AID.

Young Man Tells the Police He Was Discharged from Hospital Without Having Been Treated.

With his foot frozen and in such a condition that amputation probably will be necessary, Willard Cain entered detective headquarters yesterday afternoon and asked for aid. The man, who is 23 years old, said he had recently been discharged from a hospital, he thought the Cook County. He had been there eight weeks, but nothing apparently had been done for him. He told the police he came from Punca City, Ok. T., and that while en route to Carthage, Ill., his foot had been frozen. He will be taken care of by the police until transportation can be secured for him. At the County Hospital it was said they had not had a patient at the institution recently who answered to the name of Willard Cain.

When Suffering from a Cold

Or grip take Johann Hoff's Extract. It gives immediate relief. Avoid cheap substitutes.

ILLINOIS' MARKET OPEN TO TRUSTS.

Supreme Court Decision Settles Lawsuits Involving Many Millions.

REMOVES PRESENT BANS.

Law Against Combinations Killed Because It Discriminated in Farmers' Favor.

MAY BRING NEW INDUSTRIES

Litigation involving at least $10,000,000 is settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court yesterday, when the Illinois anti-trust law was declared unconstitutional. More than this, the ruling removes the bar that has kept many great corporations from locating in the State and that has driven others beyond Illinois' borders.

Whether or not it is too late to undo any of the harm done and regain the big plants and corporations lost to the State is a matter of grave doubt, according to well posted men. The millions involved represent money withheld by purchasers of trust made goods who refused to pay on the plea that their creditors were doing an illegal business.

Affidavits May Be Unnecessary.

Some attorneys hold that the section requiring the filing of anti-trust affidavits by corporations throughout the State is now unconstitutional. Others, who have been engaged in the legal battle which resulted in an attempt to collect $8,000 from each of 1,000 corporations which had refused to comply with this statute, contend that this measure will stand.

Yesterday's decision by the United States Supreme Court, in brief, holds the entire anti-trust law unconstitutional in that it violates the "equal rights" guaranteed in the fourteenth amendment. This was done by exempting farm products from the operation of the law, which forbids the combining of business interests.

Finds Unjust Discrimination.

The court declared this unjust discrimination, voiding the entire statute. It admitted, however, that the law could be enforced had there been no exemption from the business it affected.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion, which was in the case of Thomas Connolly against the Union Sewer Pipe company, an Ohio corporation, but doing business in Illinois, over the payment of two negotiable promissory notes executed at Chicago. These notes were given on account of the purchase by the defendant from the plaintiff of sewer pipe commonly known as standard Akron pipe, at prices agreed upon by the parties.

Connolly declined to pay for the pipe sold in Illinois, alleging that the company was an illegal combination in restraint of trade under the common law because it combines a number of pipe manufacturing concerns; that it is a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and a violation of the anti-trust law of the State of Illinois.

Decision Based on Third Plea.

The first two contentions were practically swept aside by the court, Justice Harlan asserting in his opinion that if the allegations were true they could not justly prevent the corporation from selling its property. The opinion of the court was therefore mainly based on the third plea, which Justice Harlan said would be valid if the State law could be held to be valid, as there could be no doubt of the purport of that act.

Twelve Other States Affected.

The decision of the court in effect declares unconstitutional the anti-trust laws of Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. In each of these States there is an exemption in favor of live stock and agricultural products in the hands of the raiser of producer, or of labor organizations.

History of Anti-Trust Legislation.

The first anti-trust statute in Illinois was passed on June 11, 1891. Two other acts were passed on June 11, 1893, and the last act on June 10, 1897. The act of 1891 was found to be inadequate in that the definition of a trust or combination was not sufficiently comprehensive. It was otherwise defective because it failed to provide penalties for certain of the prohibited acts.

The succeeding laws were passed with the object of strengthening the first statute. It was charged then that attempts were made to curry favor with certain interests, resulting in the exemptions mentioned.

The act of 1893 required corporations to make annual affidavits that they did not belong to a trust. Failure to make this affidavit was made punishable by a fine of $50 a day. The act of 1891 was practically repeated.

Both the laws of 1891 and 1893 contained a similar provision in the same language, that no purchaser of any article from a person, firm, or company that was in any way a party to a trsut or a combination need pay for the article purchased.

Refuse to Live Up to Contracts.

This brought about the refusal of Connelley to pay the Union Sewer Pipe company in the case at issue. In the United Breweries company's suit, now pending against the P. H. Rice Malting company, the latter refused to turn over its property after purchase on the same ground.

The law of 1893 incorporated a provision that the act should not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of the producer or raiser. The act of 1897 incorporated a further proviso that if the cost of the article was mainly made up of wages it should not be unlawful to enter into combinations of any sort. This was held to be a sop to the farm and labor interests.

It was in 1898 that the Illinois Manufacturers' association led the first concerted attack on the law. This was when the State attempted to collect $8,000,000 from 1,000 corporations for violating the affidavit provision. Some of these cases are still pending, hundreds having been settled on the payment of the minimum fine of $50 for one day's violation and promises to "be good" hereafter.

Agrees with Local Rulings.

This case was tried before Judges Tuley, Waterman, and Dunne, sitting en banc. The two latter then held the law unconstitutional, Judge Tuley not believing decision on that question was required in the matter at bar.

In his recent decision on the merging of the Pullman's Palace Car and the Wagner Palace Car companies Judge Tuley practically declared the law unconstitutional.

It is believed that the next General Assembly will seek to enact an anti-trust measure which will leave no loopholes of discrimination.

Cautious corporation lawyers point out that the Supreme Court's finding does not attempt to restrict the enacting of anti-trust legislation, but that it deals only with the particular act, and brands it as being discriminating and not impartial.

"I prefer not to talk at length until I have had an opportunity to examine the full text of the decision," said W. J. Calhoun of the firm of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, a legal partnership which has aided in forming many of the largest trades combinations. "So far as I have learned the court has merely decided the existing act unconstitutional. I understand that there is nothing whatever bearing on restricting the enacting of further laws along this same line. That is a most important phase of the entire problem."

Hopes for Increased Business.

Harry Rubens, one of Chicago's prominent corporation attorneys, sees hope for increased business conditions.

"The law went the way that it should go," said he. "There could be no other result. This will stimulate business conditions in Illinois. Manufacturers will now know that they can sell their goods and do business in this State just as they do in other sections.

"You cannot prevent trade combinations. They are a growth of new conditions which demand new business methods. I believe there will be no rigid anti-combination law. You might as well try to pass laws forbidding the use of steam power."

It was Attorney Levy Mayer who led the concerted attack on the law in 1898, when the Illinois Manufacturers' association opposed the efforts of the State authorities to collect $8,000 from each of 1,000 corporations which had refused to obey the law requiring the filing of affidavits that they were not connected with trusts or combinations.

Law Injurious, Says Levy Mayer.

"The statutes which have been declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States," said Mr. Mayer, "have been the severest blow to corporate development and drove and kept from the State large enterprises and the benefits that would follow therefrom. The statutes were bigoted, dishonest, unprogressive, uncommercial, and against the spirit of free and untrammeled business intercourse. Under the technical wording of the law a newsboy who paid another newsboy for his news stand and for an agreement not to sell papers on a particular corner would have made both the seller and buyer guilty of a misdemeanor."

Too Late to Remedy Matters.

Officials of Chicago banks and businessmen are inclined to believe that all the damage that the restricting laws could effect on business has been accomplished. They name among the corporations which left the State the American Tinplate company, the National Steel company, the American Steel Hoop company, the Diamond Match company, and the American Sheet Steel company. Speaking of the decision an official of one of the largest banks in the city said:

"The damage to the State's reputation has been done in the past under the law that is now declared unconstitutional, and in my opinion it is too late to remedy matters. Legislation has run the large companies out of the State and new laws probably will be framed to meet the objections found in the old one, so that the harm will not be mended."

COURT'S RULING ON THE LAW.

Justice Harlan Delivers the Opinion Killing Illinois' Legislation Against Trade Combines.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—[Special.]—The decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Illinois anti-trust law unconstitutional was delivered by Justice Harlan. After reviewing the law the Justice said:

"That the arrangement or combination between the Union Sewer Pipe company and other companies, corporations, and firms created and constituted such a trust as the Illinois statute forbids is manifest from the evidence in the record. It is equally clear that if the plaintiff was an Illinois corporation its charter could be forfeited and an end put to its corporate existence by proceedings instituted by the Attorney General of the State. But the vital question remains whether the statute of Illinois is not inconsistent with the constitution by reason of the fact that by the ninth section it declares that 'the provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of producer or raiser.'

"The Circuit Court held this section to be repugnant to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, and that it was so connected and interwoven with other sections that its invalidity affected the entire act.

Farmers Permitted to Combine.

"Looking specially at its provisions, it will be seen that so far as the statute is concerned two or more agriculturists, or two or more live stock raisers may, in respect of their products or live stock in hand, combine their capital, skill, or acts for the purpose of creating or carrying out restrictions in the sale of such products or live stock or limiting, increasing, or reducing their price; or preventing competition in their sale or purchase; or fixing a standard or figure whereby the price thereof to the public may be controlled; or establishing the price of their agricultural products or live stock in hand, so as to preclude free and unrestricted competition among themselves or others in the sale or transportation of such products or live stock.

"All this, so far as the statute is concerned, may be done by agriculturists or live stock raisers in Illinois without subjecting them to any penalty or fine. But exactly the same things, if done by two or more persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons, who shall have combined their capital, skill, or acts, in respect of their property, merchandise, or commodities held for sale or exchange, is made by the statute a public offense, and every principal, manager, director, agent, servant, or employe knowingly carrying out the purposes, stipulations, and orders of such combinations is punishable by a fine of not less than $2,000 or more than $5,000.

Contrary to the Constitution.

"Is not this such discrimination against those engaged in business (other than the sale of agricultural products and live stock in the hands of producers and raisers) as is forbidden by that clause of the fourteenth amendment which declares that 'no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws?'

"These principles applied to the case before us condemn the statute of Illinois. We have seen that, under that statute, all except producers of agricultural commodities and raisers of live stock, who combine their capital, skill, or acts for any of the purposes named in the act, may be punished as criminals, while agriculturists and live stock raisers, in respect of their products or live stock in hand, are exempted from the operation of the statute, and, so far as the statute is concerned, may combine and do that which, if done by others, would be a crime against the State.

"Persons engaged in general trade or in the sale of merchandise and commodities and agriculturists and raisers of live stock are all in the same general class—that is, they are all alike engaged in domestic trade or commerce, as such trade or commerce may be involved in the sale and purchase of goods, articles, commodities, agricultural products, and live stock. Such commerce is, of right, open to all, subject to such regulations, applicable alike to all in like conditions, as the State may legally prescribe."

All Combinations Are Alike.

After citing two cases in which were involved the point of discriminating against certain persons in violation of the fourteenth amendment Justice Harlan continued:

"Returning to the particular case before us, it may be observed that if combinations of capital, skill, or acts in respect of the sale and purchase of goods, merchandise, or commodities, whereby the persons, firms, corporations, or associations forming such combinations may control or establish, in their discretion, the prices of such goods, merchandise, or commodities, are hurtful to the public interests and should be suppressed, it is impossible to perceive why like combinations, in respect of agricultural products and live stock, are not equally hurtful.

"We therefore hold that the act of 1893 is repugnant to the constitution of the United States unless its ninth section can be eliminated, leaving the rest of the act in operation.

"The principles applicable to such a question are well settled by the adjudications of this court. If different sections of a statute are independent of each others, that which is unconstitutional may be disregarded and valid sections may stand and be enforced. But if an obnoxious section is of such import that the other sections, without it, would cause results not contemplated or desired by the Legislature, then the entire statute must be held inoperative.

One Section Kills the Law.

"Looking, then, at all the sections together, we must hold that the Legislature would not have entered upon the policy indicated by the statute unless agriculturists and live stock dealers were excluded from its operation, and were thereby protected from prosecution. The result is that the statute must be regarded as an entirety, and in that view it must be adjudged to be unconstitutional as denying the equal protection of the laws to those within its jurisdiction not embraced by the ninth section.

"Perceiving no error in the record, the judgment in each case must be affirmed. It is so ordered."

For your stomach's sake take Aima-Bromo [effervescent] Salt. Cleanses the whole intestinal tract—cures constipation.

FIGHT ON MERGER BEGINS

PAPERS IN SUIT ORDERED BY ROOSEVELT FILED AT ST. PAUL.

Attorney General Knox Applies to the Federal Circuit Court for a Mandate to Dissolve the Recent Consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern—Asks for Perpetual Injunction Restraining Northern Securities Company.

(Continued from first page.)

Northern Pacific railway companies secured control of the vast system of lines known as the Burlington system, about 8,000 miles in length.

"The attempt to turn over a controlling interest of the Northern Pacific railway company to the Great Northern having thus, in the year 1896, been defeated by a decision of the Supreme Court, the defendants, James J. Hill and his associate stockholders of the Great Northern, owning or controlling a majority of its stock, and the defendants, J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates, owning or controlling a majority of the stock of the Northern Pacific company, entered into an unlawful combination or conspiracy to effect a virtual consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems and to place restraint upon all competitive interstate and foreign trade or commerce carried on by them.

"A holding corporation, to be called the Northern Securities company, was to be formed under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $400,000,000, to which, in exchange for its own capital stock upon a certain basis and at a certain rate, was to be turned over and transferred the capital stock, or a controlling interest in the capital stock, of each of the defendant railway companies. . . .

Shareholders Are Eliminated.

"In this manner the individual stockholders of these two independent and competing railway companies were to be eliminated, and a single common stockholder, the Northern Securities company, was to be substituted; the interest of the individual stockholders in the property and franchises of the two railway companies was to terminate, being thus converted into an interest in the property and franchises of the Northern Securities company.

"In further pursuance of the unlawful combination or conspiracy aforesaid, and solely as an instrumentality through which to effect the purposes thereof, on or about the 14th day of November, 1901, the Northern Securities company was organized by the election of a Board of Directors, and the selection of a President, James J. Hill, and other officers, who, with their associate stockholders of the Great Northern railway company, assigned and transferred to the Northern Securities company a large amount of the capital stock of the Great Northern railway company, constituting a controlling interest therein, complainant believes a majority thereof, upon the agreed basis of exchange of $180 par value of the capital stock of the Northern Securities company for each share of the capital stock of the Great Northern railway company.

Consolidation a Fact.

"The defendant, the Northern Securities company, has acquired an additional amount of the stock of the defendant railway companies, issuing in lieu thereof its own stock upon the basis of exchange aforesaid, and is now holding, as owner and proprietor, substantially all of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific railway company, and, as complainant believes, a majority of the capital stock of the Great Northern railway company. By reason whereof, a virtual consolidation under one ownership and source of control of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway systems has been effected, a combination or conspiracy in restraint of the trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations formerly carried on by the defendant railway companies independently and in free competition, one with the other, has been formed and is in operation, and the defendants are thereby attempting to monopolize and have monopolized such interstate and foreign trade or commerce to the great and irreparable damage of the people of the United States in derogation of their common rights and in violation of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled, 'An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies.'

Not Organized in Good Faith.

". . . The Northern Securities company was not organized in good faith to purchase and pay for the stocks of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railway companies. It was organized solely to incorporate the pooling of the stocks of said companies and to carry into effect the unlawful combination or conspiracy aforesaid.

"The Northern Securities company does not have and never had any capital sufficient to warrant such a stupendous operation. Its subscribed capital was but $30,000 and its authorized capital stock of $400,000,000 is just sufficient, when all issued, to represent and cover the exchange value of substantially the entire stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies upon the basis and at the rate agreed upon, which is about $122,000,000 in excess of the combined capital stock of the two railway companies taken at par.

Competition Is Destroyed.

"If the government fails to prevent the carrying out of this combination or conspiracy, not only will a virtual consolidation of two competing transcontinental lines with the practical pooling of their earnings be effected, and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by them as competitors be created and all effective competition between such lines in the carrying of interstate and foreign traffic be destroyed, but thereafter, to all desiring to use it, an available method will be presented whereby, through the corporate scheme or device aforesaid, the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, may be circumvented and set at naught, and all transcontinental lines, indeed the entire railway systems of the country, may be absorbed, merged, and consolidated, thus placing the public at the absolute mercy of the holding corporation."

Wants It All Annulled.

The petition prays that the Northern Securities company, its stockholders, officers, etc., be perpetually enjoined from purchasing, voting, etc., any of the shares of the capital stock of either the Northern Pacific or Great Northern companies, and that a mandatory injunction may issue requiring the Northern Securities company to recall and cancel any certificates of stock issued by it in purchase of or in exchange for any of the shares of the capital stock of either of the said railway companies, surrendering in return therefor the certificates of stock in the respective railway companies in lieu of which they were issued. It is also asked that the defendants, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern railway companies, their officers, stockholders, etc., be perpetually enjoined from in any manner recognizing or accepting the Northern Securities company as the owner or holder of any of the shares of their capital stock, etc.

RACE RIVALRY ENDS IN FIGHT.

Three Italians Clash with Equal Number of Railroad Employes and Are Worsted.

Race prejudice caused a fight between Italian street laborers and employés of the Illinois Central railroad at the foot of South Water street last night. The Italians received rough treatment and were suffering from wounds when Policemen Lind, O'Neill, and Rohr of the Central detail arrived. The injured were:

Pintozzio, Peter, 41 years old, 549 Clark street, severely bruised about body and scalp wounds.

Jasillo, Donat, 44 years old, 191 Plymouth place, scalp wounds.

Jacullio, Carmene, 49 years old, 507 Clark street, scalp wounds.

After having their wounds dressed at the hospital the Italians went to their homes. Frank O'Keefe, 17 years old; M. Doran, 23 years old; and James Kelly, 29 years old, who are employed by the Illinois Central railroad, were arrested. Shovels and street brooms were used as weapons in the fight.

PANIC ON TROLLEY CAR IN NEW YORK

Vehicle Knocks Safety Valve Off Boiler and Scores of Passengers Scalded.

SCRAMBLE TO GET OUT.

Will of Wealthy Merchant Disinherits His Widow and Four of His Children.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, March 10.

Panic on Street Car; Many Persons Injured.

A Madison avenue electric car, crowded inside and outside by men and women, was rounding Forty-fourth street into Madison avenue at 5:20 p. m. today when it shaved off the safety valve of a portable hoisting engine in use on a building and the escaping steam smashed every window in that side of the car. The steam and flying glass injured more than half the passengers, and the rush to the street caused a number more to be bruised. Over fifty persons had their injuries dressed on the spot, in the homes of neighboring physicians, or in the drug store at Forty-second street and Vanderbilt avenue. No one was seriously hurt.

Daniel Griffin was the motorman; James Mahoney was in charge of the engine. Mahoney knew the engine was close to the car track and wanted to move it in. He beckoned to the motorman to stop. Griffin did so, but the conductor, it is alleged, thought there was room enough, and as his car was filled with passengers and he did not want to lose time rang two bells to go ahead. Griffin started. The safety valve of the engine happened to be the only part far enough over the track to get hit, and the car knocked it off.

Instantly the steam escaped with a roar and every window in that side of the car was broken into bits and the car filled with steam. Every passenger sitting on that side was scalded by the steam, and many of those on the opposite side as well. Few seated on that side escaped being cut by the glass, which flew in all directions.

The majority of the people in the car, nearly a hundred in number, were women, and they shrieked in terror. All were on their feet at once, and in a panic they rushed for the doors. The steam continued to escape, and as the egress from the car was necessarily slow a number of persons were scalded by the steam as it poured out of the boiler into the car. Many women were thrown down or crushed against the sides and doorways in the wild jam, and for some minutes the excitement was intense.

Women sank exhausted in the gutters and on the sidewalks when they got out of the car. The chief injuries were gashes made by the flying glass.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Annie Botsford to recover $25,000 damages from the Presbyterian Hospital on account of an autopsy performed on the head of her husband's body, as she alleged, without her permission, resulted today in a sealed verdict for $500 in Mrs. Botsford's favor.

Disinherits Widow and Four Children.

The will of the late Joseph H. Brown, head of the firm of Brown, Draper & Co., one of New York's leading business-men, reveals a family skeleton of big proportions. After bequeathing $10,000 to his niece, Marion Smith, and $10,000 to his brother, Ainsworth H. Brown, Joseph H. Brown gives the remainder of his estate to his youngest son, Elliott Cowden Brown, a student at Princeton, thus cutting off his widow, Ellen D. Brooks Brown, and four other children. This he explains in this paragraph:

"I have made no provision in this will for my wife or my children other than my youngest son because their conduct to me for a long time past has been so undutiful and disrespectful that I have determined to cut them off from all participation in my estate, because my wife has sufficient means of her own properly to care for herself and said other children."

So anxious was the old merchant to cut off these five that he provided that in the event of Elliott's death the estate should go to certain charities, and in a codicil gives the care of his funeral to his niece.

Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court today issued a commission to the Consul General of the United States at Paris directing him to take the testimony of Jean Richepin, the playwright, and Gustav Roget, to be used in a suit pending in which M. Richepin sues to collect royalties on a play entitled "La Du Barry" from David Belasco.

Verdict in New York Hotel Disaster.

After deliberating more than three hours today the Coroner's jury empaneled to investigate the fire in the Park Avenue Hotel on the morning of Feb. 22, in which twenty-one persons lost their lives, brought in a verdict that the fire was caused by sparks from the burning Seventy-first Regiment Armory, across Park avenue from the hotel, and that the hotel was not properly equipped for the safety of the guests. The verdict follows:

"That the said Charles Underwood O'Connell came to his death on Feb. 22, 1902, at the New York Hospital by shock and burns of the face and arms caused at the Park Avenue Hotel, Fourth avenue and Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, on the day aforesaid, by fire which was communicated to the said hotel by sparks blown by a strong northeast wind from the conflagration at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. We further find that the said Park Avenue Hotel was not properly equipped for the safety of the guests and occupants in the fact that there were no standpipes provided for the use of the fire department and no ropes and fire escapes."

Assistant District Attorney Sandford, who has been representing the people in bringing out the evidence at the hearings, said that he was satisfied with this verdict.

No particular person was held responsible for the disaster.

At Mendelssohn Hall this afternoon Mr. Harold Bauer gave the first of two piano recitals. Mr. Bauer is an artist with elegance, finish, repose, and polished technique. But he is singularly deficient in those qualities which stir the sensitive listener.

Well-Known Carriagemaker Dead.

James B. Brewster, one of the best known carriage manufacturers in the country, died at his home, 233 East Fifty-second street, on Sunday, after an illness of three months. He was born in New Haven eighty-five years ago, and was one of the seventh generation in direct descent from Elder William Brewster, who came over on the Mayflower. Mr. Brewster had been prominently identified with the carriage building trade since 1834, in which year he succeeded to the business which his father had established first in New Haven and later in New York. Mr. Brewster introduced many improvements now in general use by carriagemakers. He is survived by a widow and four daughters.

All the prisoners in the Tombs, including Florence Burns, accused of the murder of Walter Brooks, Albert T. Patrick, who is on trial for the murder of Millionaire Rice, and Roland B. Molineux, were vaccinated tonight, a case of smallpox having been discovered in the prison this afternoon. In all 396 prisoners were vaccinated, as well as Deputy Warden Flynn and the jailers.

Summons in Breach of Promise Suit at Altar.

A wedding which was on the point of being performed in this city this evening was interrupted by a young man who served a summons in a $25,000 breach of promise suit upon the bridegroom, Franklin M. Olds, 55 years of age, a wealthy retired Newark lawyer, who was about to be united in wedlock to Miss Agnese Aprille. The clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary. About seventy-five persons had assembled to witness the marriage, which was to take place in Lyric Hall.

When all had taken their places the wedding ceremony began. There was absolute silence as Dr. Hall uttered the first of the solemn words which were to make the two man and wife. Then he said impressively that if any persons, knowing of a just cause why the two should not be united in wedlock, should not then state it he must forever hold his peace. No sooner had the minister uttered these words than a young man stepped forward, to the astonishment of all, and said:

"Mr. Olds promised to marry another young lady and has failed to do so, so I hand them this."

He thereupon served upon the would-be groom the summons in the breach of promise suit. The young man left the hall at once and the marriage ceremony was finished. The suit is in behalf of Olga Landsdorff. The plaintiff says she is a Russian Countess.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, is to become a neighbor of Ernest Thompson-Seton at North Coscob, Conn. He has purchased six acres of land, paying $6,500 for it. Mr. Fitch will build a mansion at once.

Pamphlets Lauding Anarchy Distributed in Streets.

Carefully avoiding the police, and passing through many of the busiest thoroughfares of this city, a score of ill clad, unshaven men today distributed thousands of anarchistic pamphlets defending Czolgosz, the assassin of McKinley, expounding the theories of anarchy and communism, and virulently attacking President Roosevelt. These pamphlets were issued because of the recommendations of the President in his message to Congress for the suppression of anarchy.

The pamphlets were written by Jay Fox and Henry Addis. They were printed and circulated under the direction of the New York branch of Anarchists, whose publication and newspaper offices are at 105 Henry and 60 Gold street.

"Anarchists have no fear," says the booklet, "of any laws Roosevelt may enact for the suppression of anarchy. Certain individuals may be persecuted. Persecution manures the soil upon which ideas grow. Hang a man on a scaffold and you hang his ideas on the stars."

The pamphlet accuses President Roosevelt of "absolute ignorance or willful knavery" in writing his message. It scoffs at the enforcement of special laws dealing with Anarchists, and asserts openly that they will evade all laws established for their suppression. It both denies that Czolgosz was an Anarchist and defends him for being one.

Hugh Reynolds, a boatman of Fort Washington, L. I., found a raft off Sands Point today bearing two dead men, clad in United States artillery uniforms and army coats from which the regimental numbers had been torn. It was thought at Port Washington that the men were soldiers attached probably to Fort Schuyler.

Dilke Promises to Take Sheriff's Office at Once.

Colonel Dilke has decided to take possession of the Kings County Sheriff's office tomorrow morning. It is said that he has arranged with his bondsmen to be in court the first thing in the morning and be sworn in by a Supreme Court Justice. As soon as he has qualified he will go to the Sheriff's office, it is declared, and take possession.

"Suppose Mr. Guden has the office of Sheriff in the County Courthouse barricaded, how can you get possession?" Colonel Dilke was asked.

"I do not fear any violence," he said.

"If the office is not turned over to you when you make a demand for it, will you call out the militia?"

"I do not think that will be necessary," said Colonel Dilke.

Miss Julia Lamont was reported tonight as so much improved that her ultimate recovery is assured.

J. Pierpont Morgan left the city today on a brief vacation, which he will spend at Jekyll Island.

John M. Wisker, the New York Central railroad engineer, who was indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of seventeen persons in a collision in the Park avenue tunnel, pleaded not guilty today in the Court of General Sessions.

EDISON BOYS IN DIFFICULTY.

Two Sons of Thomas A. Edison, the Inventor, Arrested by Police of Elizabeth City, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., March 10.—[Special.]—Thomas A. and William Edison, sons of the "Wizard," were arrested in Elizabeth City, N. C., recently, the former being fined for drinking to excess and the latter being placed under a bond on the charge of assault and battery. The two Edisons for some time past have been in northeastern North Carolina. Last week they went to Elizabeth City. Here, it is claimed, they drank too freely.

Thomas A. Edison was placed under arrest by a policeman named Alonzon Bell. It is claimed that William Edison went to his brother's assistance, and that he struck the officer. The latter used his club and succeeded in quieting William Edison.

Thomas A. Edison was fined $7.50 and William Edison was required to make bond in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the next term of court.

Newly imported diamonds. Quality high, terms easy. Loftis Bros., 100 State street.

KEEP THEIR WEDDING A SECRET FOR MONTHS.

Residents of Metropolis, Ill., learned yesterday that two well-known young people of that city had been married ever since last May without any one but the bride and groom and the Judge who tied the knot knowing it.

The young people whose marriage was announced are Will H. Wright, a 22-year-old bookkeeper for Nelson Morris & Co. in Chicago, and Miss Effie Heasley, the 21-year-old daughter of T. P. Heasley. Mr. Wright went to Metropolis to spend Sunday and he and his bride announced the marriage. Yesterday they came to Chicago and set up housekeeping at 3255 Indiana avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright were schoolmates at Metropolis and had been sweethearts since they were children. Mr. Wright graduated from the Metropolis High School in 1896, and Miss Heasley one year later. He was employed in Metropolis, and after quitting school he and Miss Heasley became engaged, but no announcement ever was made of the fact.

Mr. Wright is a son of Justice William Wright of Metropolis. There was no objection by either family to the marriage, but the couple did not care to wait until Mr. Wright should come to the big City of Chicago and establish a home for her. Both thought that the strongest help toward getting on would be a knowledge on Mr. Wright's part that he was a married man. Accordingly, they were wedded last May and Mr. Wright started at once for Chicago to seek his fortune.

Judge George Sawyer of Metropolis, who performed the wedding ceremony at his office, and the County Clerk, who issued the license, were both friends of the groom, and they kept the secret carefully until last Sunday, when Mr. and Wrs. Wright announced it. Then the people of Metropolis realized they had been cheated out of a wedding.

MRS. WILLIAM H. WRIGHT.

ILLINOIS PARTY AT FAIR

GOV. YATES AND STAFF TO DEDICATE BUILDING TODAY.

Elaborate Program Arranged for State's Day at Charleston, During Which Parades, Band Concerts, and Other Festivities Will Be Held—Governor of South Carolina Welcomes Visitors—Journey a Pleasant One—Will Return by Way of Washington.

Charleston, S. C., March 10.—[Special.]—Governor Richard Yates, accompanied by his staff and a party from Chicago, arrived here today to take part tomorrow in the formal dedication of the Illinois building at the exposition. Elaborate programs have been arranged for the occasion. There will be a street parade, headed by the First United States Artillery Band from the Sullivan Island post. The cadets from the South Carolina Military Academy will be in line, and marines from the revenue cutters in the harbor will act as an escort to the Governor and his staff.

Governor Yates, his staff, and the entire party from Illinois will ride in carriages and will go direct to the auditorium at the exposition grounds, where the ceremonies will occur.

Dedication to Be Simple.

Immediately after the ceremonies at the Auditorium Governor Yates and party will be given a reception at the Woman's Building, where luncheon will be served, and, following that, the Illinois Building will be dedicated with simple though impressive ceremonies.

Local committees gave out tonight the final program for the auditorium exercises as follows:

"The Illinois Commission".....President Frederick H. Smith of Peoria
Address of welcome.....President F. W. Wagener of the exposition
Address of welcome.....Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor of Charleston
"Illinois to South Carolina".....Governor Richard Yates
Address—"The Late Pan-American Exposition....President J. W. Templeton of Princeton, head of the Illinois commission at Buffalo.

The exposition tonight was beautifully illuminated, and Illinois visitors who declined the social functions went out to the grounds.

The Illinois Building was open, and Colonel Frederick H. Smith of Peoria, chairman of the Illinois commission, had given orders for open house.

Governor Enjoyed Trip.

Governor Yates said that the trip from Chicago had been without special incident, although it was made pleasant by the marked attention shown at various points. He said he was charmed with the city and delighted with the splendid weather.

It was finally decided today that the Governor's party would return to Chicago by way of Washington, and the Washington trip is now assured.

The train will leave here on Wednesday noon and will arrive in Chicago some time Friday night.

"Even the Charleston weather seems to extend us a cordial greeting," remarked Governor Yates to Mayor Smyth on his arrival. "But that is not as warm as the cordial reception. President Roosevelt should be here to feel that these good Southern people are his friends and are anxious to give him a greater welcome than that extended our party. It is good to be here, and the pity is that more of my friends from Illinois did not come along."

TIDAL WAVES KILL SCORES; WHOLE VILLAGES ARE GONE.

First News of Disaster Along Central American Coast Is Brought to San Francisco by the Steamer Newport.

San Francisco, Cal., March 10.—[Special.]—The steamer Newport, from Central American and Mexican ports, today brought the first news of a disaster between La Libertad and a point thirty miles north or Acajutla. In the morning of March 4 three tidal waves burst over all that length of coast, and when the Newport sailed fifty-three bodies had been recovered.

The waves went over barriers that had been built along the coast and swept up to La Libertad and Acajutla. The towns were not damaged, but several fishing settlements were destroyed.

At Acajutla a number of children were among the missing, while many mothers had been carried away.

"There had been heavy weather along the coast," said the Captain of the Newport, "but nothing that would warrant such waves. The only thing that will account for it is some volcanic eruption far out at sea. The waves rolled in like mountains."

EARLY CLOSING MOVE CHECKED

Two Down-Town Dealers Break Away from the Agreement—National Secretary Morris Sent For.

The success of the early closing movement in the down-town district is threatened. One firm, controlling seven shoe stores, has refused to close before 9 o'clock, and last night another store joined the opposition. The last one withdrew with the understanding that when the clerks obtained the consent of Louis Frasin to close his six shoe stores it would resume early closing. Mr. Frasin has refused to close his stores at 6:30 p. m. The clerks have appealed to National Secretary Max Morris, and he is expected to come to their assistance this week. He may be accompanied by two experienced organizers.

MOODY TO BECOME NAVAL SECRETARY

John D. Long Resigns and Massachusetts Congressman Succeeds Him.

EFFECTIVE AFTER MAY 1.

New Chief Has Fine Record and His Appointment Is Received with Satisfaction.

MANNER LIKE PRESIDENT'S.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—[Special.]—It was officially announced at the White House today that Representative William Henry Moody of Haverhill, Mass., would become Secretary of the Navy on May 1, when John D. Long, also of Massachusetts, will retire. Secretary Long sent in his resignation today and it was accepted, the correspondence being made public at the White House officially as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., March 10.—My Dear Mr. President: Will you accept this as my resignation of the Secretaryship of the Navy, to take effect on the first day of May next, or sooner, of course, if you shall at any time so wish? It has been to me a delightful service. I leave the official circle of your Cabinet, in which my association with you and its members has been so happy, with high appreciation of your administration and with most cordial good wishes for its success and for you personally. JOHN D. LONG.

"The President."

"White House, Washington, D. C., March 10.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: It is with sincere regret that I accept your resignation. I shall always count it a privilege not only to have served with you during the last six months, but to have served under you at the outset of President McKinley's administration. I have seen you in both relations, and it has never been my good fortune to be associated with any public man more singleminded in his devotion to the public interest. Our relations have been not merely official but also those of personal friendship. May all the good fortune you so richly deserve attend you wherever you go. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy."

Selection Not a Surprise.

The selection of Mr. Moody as Secretary of the Navy was not a surprise, the probability of his appointment having been announced several times during the last week in THE TRIBUNE and other papers. It was a surprise, however, that the appointment had actually been made, and that Secretary Long's greatly deferred resignation had at last been handed in.

Mr. Moody's appointment gives general satisfaction and for a variety of reasons. He is a young man—only 48 years old last December—but he is beyond all question one of the brainiest, brightest, and most popular men in the House. He is peculiarly alert in his methods, is sturdily built, with broad shoulders, and for a long time frequently has been likened to Colonel Roosevelt. He is a natural associate of President Roosevelt. The two men are certain to become companions.

Mr. Moody's standing in the House is sufficiently well known by the fact that, although he had at that time served less than two terms, he became the New England candidate for Speaker during the contest which resulted in the election of Colonel Henderson.

Is Not a Partisan.

He is, of course, a good Republican, but is far from being a partisan. At the outset of his career in the House he attracted attention by the independence of his action in election cases. He declined to vote for Republican contestants merely because they were Republicans, and in several cases not only presented a minority report but actually advocated the case of the Democratic contestant on the floor of the House.

May Smooth Roosevelt's Path.

From a political standpoint, it is asserted, the appointment is an excellent one. There is no denying the fact that President Roosevelt has rubbed the fur the wrong way in the case of a majority of the Republican members of both Houses of Congress. The President is a rugged, abrupt sort of a man, who does things from impulse, always honestly, but not always in such a way as to avoid friction. He followed in the White House a President whose tact and whose gentle art of conciliation bid fair to become historical. The result was that Mr. Roosevelt and the members of the House particularly seemed to be drifting apart. Mr. Moody, being a young man of the same general type as the President, and yet a popular member of the Lower House of Congress, will, it is believed, form the desired connecting link between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Civil Service Reformer.

Mr. Moody's high-grade views on civil service reform and on the general conduct of government offices are entirely in accord with those of the President.

On the one burning question which has convulsed the Navy department of late Mr. Moody is entirely in accord with the views of his predecessor. He has taken the anti-Schley side of the case from the start, as have most of the New England members of Congress.

Was It Lodge's Plan?

There is a story current here that Senator Lodge's influence is responsible for the selection of Mr. Moody. The political gossips declare that Governor Crane and Representative Moody were both looming up as Senatorial possibilities, and hence that Senator Lodge's influence tended to remove both of them from Massachusetts fields by an offer of a Cabinet position.

The retirement of Secretary Long on May 1 will make the third Cabinet change since President Roosevelt's accession. Secretary Hitchc

TOO LITTLE FOOD FOR MEN IN NAVY

Discontent Due to the Short Rations Says Commander Hawley.

CAUSE FOR DESERTIONS.

House Committee Is Told That the Blue Jackets Often Have No Supper.

GOSSIP OF CAPITAL CITY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., March 10.

Commander John W. Hawley, U. S. N., who formerly was in command of the training ship Hartford, and who is now detailed to the Naval Library, says the enlisted men of the navy do not have enough to eat.

Too Little Food for Men in Navy, Says Commander.

He ascribes to that fact the discontent which prevails among the blue jackets and marines. The assertion has produced something of a sensation in the Navy department and in the House Naval committee, before which body the naval officer made his statement.

Commander Hawley expressed this opinion during a hearing of the committee on the subject of the need of a training station on the lakes, and in the course of his testimony he gave his ideas of how the apprentices and enlisted men should be treated in order to make them more satisfied with their lot. Commander Hawley said:

"Up to the present time the men in the navy have not been fed well enough," and added: "We all know pretty well that a good meal has a desirable effect upon a man's feelings and helps along contentment. The navy ration is not a good one, and I know as a matter of fact that a great many men have deserted because they said they did not get enough to eat."

Mr. Meyer then asked: "Has there been any improvement in the rations recently? You referred to the inadequacy of the rations."

Commander Hawley—I left my command in November last and nothing had been done up to that time.

Mr. Meyer—And it is still inadequate, in your judgment?

Commander Hawley—As a matter of fact, the men do not get enough to eat. It is an actual fact and I reported it to the department. They are young and growing fellows; working hard gives them good appetites, and they eat up everything for dinner and have nothing left for supper.

Mr. Wheeler—And I do not blame them much.

Commander Hawley—I am free to confess that I think the men ought to have enough to eat.

Mr. Meyer—Has that fact been called to the attention of the Navy department?

Commander Hawley—O, yes, sir; it has been called to its attention. A board of officers was appointed to revise the ration and determine what sort of recommendation to make, and I do not know how it stands now.

Mr. Meyer—That ought to be corrected.

Commander Hawley—Certainly it ought.

Mr. Tate—It does not require Congressional action to do that, does it?

Commander Hawley—As long as they do not exceed the amount of money allowed.

Prince Henry de Croy of Belgium left Washington tonight for California, where he will spend several months in seeing the country. Before leaving Washington tonight he was entertained at dinner by the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur.

After seven days' practically uninterrupted consideration of the measure the House today eviscerated the bill to put the rural free delivery service under the contract system and then passed it. The paragraph relating to contract was stricken out in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 97 to 40. Efforts to keep the carriers out of the civil service were unavailing.

Rural Delivery Bill Passed; No Contract System.

A yea and nay vote was taken on a proposition to dismiss a carrier who uses his position to further the interests of any political party, which was defeated by a vote of 96 to 141.

The bill as passed establishes the rural free delivery service as a part of the postal system of the country, it having hitherto been conducted as an experimental service, by appropriations made from year to year, increasing from $10,000 in 1894 to $3,750,000 in 1902.

The bill provides for special agents in charge of divisions at $2,400 apiece; four other classes of special agents at salaries respectively of $1,300, $1,400, $1,500, and $1,800; route inspectors at salaries of $900, $1,000, $1,100, and $1,200; clerks graded at the same figures; and carriers at not exceeding $900 per annum.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Francis King Wainwright, who arrived in Washington today from their bridal tour through California. Mrs. Wainwright is the second daughter of Senator and Mrs. Foraker, and her marriage to Mr. Wainwright a few weeks ago was one of the brilliant affairs of the last season. After a brief visit to her parents Mrs. Wainwright will return with her husband to Philadelphia, where they will make their home.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, was host tonight at a unique entertainment enjoyed by several hundred society people of the capital. After the guests were received by the Ambassador they were shown to the ballroom, the walls of which are hung with rich tapestries and portraits, while flowers in profusion added to the beauty of the room. When the guests were all seated the lights were turned out, and Miss Anna Caulfield of Chicago, long a student of Harvard and schools abroad, gave a lecture talk upon Paris, artistic and literary, which was profusely illustrated with colored lantern slides procured from the art department of the Paris exposition.

Unique Lecture Given at the French Embassy.

The audience complimented the Ambassador by being enthusiastic over the beauty of the entertainment. All the foreign Ambassadors and their suites were present.

Senator and Mrs. Depew were the guests of honor at a dinner given tonight by Miss Eddes at her home in K street. The other guests were the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Senator Kean, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mme. Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glover, the Hon. Maud Pauncefote, Miss Kean, Mrs. Perin, Representative Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, T. B. Ferguson, and Representative Morrell.

President Roosevelt had as his guests at dinner tonight Governor Odell, Secretary Root, Representatives Wadsworth and Sherman of New York, with Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne, Senator Hanna, Senator Lodge, and Graeme Stwart of Chicago. The dinner was notable from the fact that the President just before it announced that he was committed to the renomination of Governor Odell and would heartily support him so far as it was proper to do so.

Roosevelt for Renomination of Governor Odell.

Joseph Leiter, about whose recovery considerable apprehension was felt a few days ago, is much improved with the advent of more favorable weather, and every hope is given for his speedy recovery.

It is now evident that there is a slow but sure disintegration going on among the sugar beet forces in the House. They are losing ground steadily, and in spite of their vociferous claims it is known that on the direct issue they have not enough votes to defeat the reciprocity plan in the Republican caucus. It is possible they might be able to pass a resolution to postpone action, as that sort of a scheme might attract some wavering members.

Sugar Beet Men Lose Fight on Cuban Tariff.

On the whole, however, the beet sugar sentiment evidently reached its flood tide two or three days ago and is now receding. The House leaders have had little difficulty in rounding up the members one after the other.

When forced to put themselves on record many Republicans who had hitherto been counted for the beet sugar proposition have come over to the Ways and Means committee. These changes are not numerous, but they are happening steadily, and if time enough is given there is no doubt that the administration forces can pull through the reciprocity idea.

As previously explained, the only difficulty in the way of Cuban reciprocity now lies in the fact that twenty-five beet sugar men, if they were willing to go back on their party, as they say they are, and vote with the Democrats, could prevent a special rule forbidding amendments. Without such a rule the House leaders would not like to bring up the matter at all. They hope to conciliate the beet sugar men and make them see the folly of opposing a policy which is manifestly favored by the press, the people, and the solemn recommendations of two Republican Presidents, one dead and the other living.

If this policy of conciliation fails the Senate will be asked to tack the Cuban reciprocity into the war revenue bill. That measure repeals the duty on tea, and a Senate amendment authorizing the repeal of a specified percentage of the tariff on Cuban articles would be entirely germane and manifestly constitutional. The constitution provides that bills for raising revenues shall originate in the House, but the same clause of the constitution confers on the Senate the right of amendment.

If the Senate should put an amendment on the war revenue repeal bill the House would have to agree or disagree. No new amendments could be attached to the measure by either House, so that all danger of a tariff debate would be avoided. The beet sugar men are aware of this fact and admit that they have little hope in the long run of preventing the adoption of Cuban reciprocity. Tonight they have been suggesting compromises, one of which is a sliding scale, decreasing the concessions to Cuba regularly each year and wiping it out at the end of four or five years.

The beet sugar fight has been made and lost. The administration has won, but it may be a week or ten days before it is ready to reap the fruits of victory.

War department authorities do not favor the passage of the bill introduced in the House and Senate for the benefit of the heirs of the late General Fitzjohn Porter. The bill provides that the estate shall receive a sum of money equal to the amount of salary which General Porter would have received had he remained in the service without interruption. This amounts to over $230,000.

Little Chance for Claim of Porter Heirs.

Secretary Root has made no comment on the bill beyond submitting to the House Military committee the statement of Judge Advocate General Davis, who was a warm personal friend of General Porter, but who finds it impossible to indorse the bill. He calls attention to other cases which have some bearing on the present bill and shows that it would be in defiance of custom and a dangerous precedent to establish if Congress passed the measure.

The main reason for the departmental attitude on the Porter bill is that the act of July 1, 1886, which restored Porter to the army, expressly provided that that officer should receive no pay, compensation, or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under that law. This, General Davis thinks, is a sufficient reason why Congress should take no action.

General Porter lived many years without making any protest or asking for any back pay, and it is not regarded as reasonable that his heirs should make a heavy claim against the government at this late day.

Countess Esterhazy will start for Europe in the early spring and will spend the entire summer abroad with the relatives of the late Count Esterhazy. It is the custom of the Countess to make this pilgrimage each year unless sickness prevents, the chief object of her visit being to place flowers upon the grave of her late husband upon the anniversary of his death.

Miss Alice Hay, who was recently reported to be engaged to Mr. James Wadsworth, and to have gone to Florida as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Griscom of Philadelphia, is ill at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Hay, suffering from an attack of tonsilitis of three weeks 'duration. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, sister and brother-in-law to Miss Hay, are now on their way to Washington from Thomasville, Ga., where, as the guests of Colonel Oliver Payne, they have spent their honeymoon.

Miss Alice Hay Ill Three Weeks with Tonsilitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will be the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Hay for about ten days, after which they will visit for a short time in New York before going to Europe, where they are to remain until autumn.

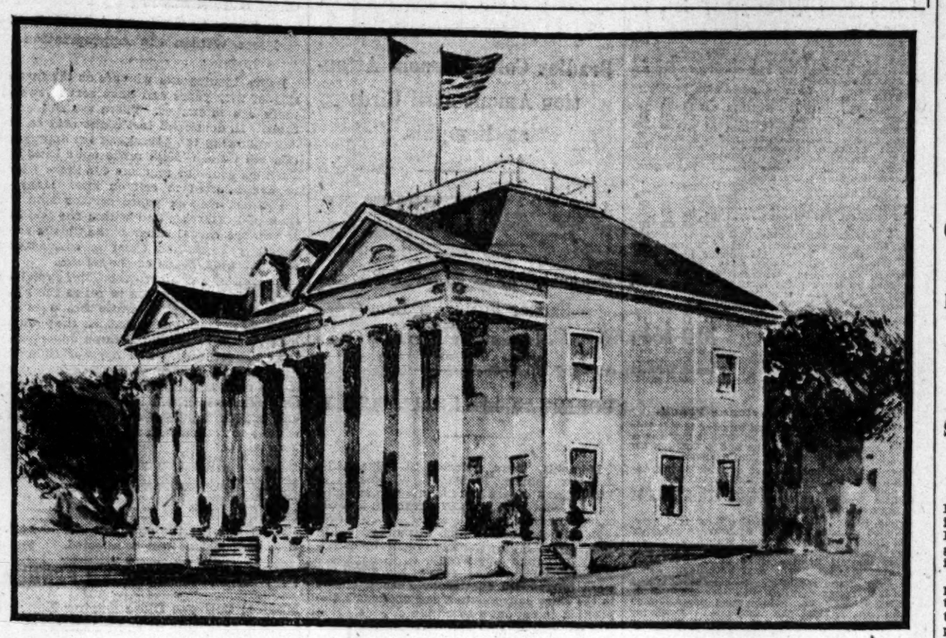
Graeme Stewart, accompanied by a large delegation of Chicagoans and representatives of organizations favoring the pure food legislation now pending in Congress, called on President Roosevelt this morning. They told the President they came to Washington to urge Congress to adopt pure food legislation, and President Roosevelt indorsed the movement.

President Will Aid in Fight for Pure Food.

Tomorrow the delegation will appear before the House Interstate Commerce committee and support the Mann bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to confiscate all adulterated food and beverages.

Senator Cullom made arrangements for the delegation to appear on Wednesday before the Senate Manufactures committee in advocacy of the bill introduced by Senator Mason, which is identical with the Mann bill.

ILLINOIS BUILDING AT THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.



Today is Illinois day at the exposition, and Governor Yates and other Illinoisans, in Charleston for the occasion, will take part in the exercises in the Illinois Building.

CHOOSE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Republican Congressmen Caucus and Select Members to Serve in the Coming Fight.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—A joint caucus of Senate and House Republicans was held in the hall of the House of Representatives tonight for the selection of members of the Republican Congressional committee to conduct the coming Congressional campaign. The meeting was brief and was confined to the nominating of members from the several States as follows:

California—Metcalf.
Connecticut—C. Russell.
Delaware—L. H. Ball.
Illinois—Cannon.
Indiana—Overstreet.
Iowa—Hull.
Kansas—Miller.
Maine—Burleigh.
Massachusetts — Lovering.
Michigan—Corliss.
Minnesota—Heatwole.
Missouri—Bartholdt.
Nebraska—Mercer.
New Hampshire—Sulloway.
New Jersey — Loudenslager.
New York—Sherman.
North Dakota — Marshall.
Ohio—Van Voorhis.
Pennsylvania—Boswell.
South Dakota—Burke.
Tennessee—Gibson.
Utah—Sutherland.
Vermont—Haskins.
Washington — W. L. Jones.
West Virginia—Dovener.
Wisconsin—Babcock.
Wyoming—Mondell.
Oklahoma—Flynn.
New Mexico—Rodey.

The States not mentioned are yet to name their members of the committee. There was no discussion of officers of the committee, but after the meeting Representative Loudenslager, one of the officers of the present committee, said Representative Babcock of Wisconsin undoubtedly would be chosen chairman, as there was a general sentiment favorable to insisting upon his continuing the work he has done in previous campaigns.

NEW POSTMASTERS SELECTED.

President Roosevelt Sends a List of Late Nominations to Senate for Approval.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations of postmasters:

Illinois—William F. Hodson, Delavan; William G. Dustin, Dwight; William E. Ludlow, Griggsville; Harrison P. Nichols, Maywood; Alfred H. Wilcox, Minonk; Henry Mayo, Ottawa; George S. Faxon, Plano; Edward G. Thompson, Spring Valley; Albert R. Maginnis, Abingdon.

Indiana—William E. Downs, Edinburg; Evan H. Ferree, Marion.

Iowa—Edward H. Allison, Grundy Center.

Michigan—George W. Noble, Buchanan; Daniel P. McMullen, Cheboygan; Andrew L. Deuel, Harbor Springs; George W. Dennis, Leslie; Charles V. Browne, Mason; Clayton L. Bailey, Mancelona; Will P. McCoy, Menden; Charles Brebnor, Newberry; Gorham A. Sherwood, Otsego.

Minnesota—Edgar B. Shanks, Fairmont; Harriet E. Morcom, Tower; Eugene M. Harkins, Sherburn.

Missouri—Cyrus H. Hartzell, Holden; William H. Garanflo, New Madrid; John H. Jacobs, Norborne.

Nebraska—Lucius G. Comstock, Central City; George M. Prentice Fairfield; George W. Jackson, Fairmont.

Wisconsin—James P. Baker, Shell Lake; George E. Weatherby Jr., Shullsburg.

H. S. NEW DECLINES OFFICE.

Indianapolis Man Unwilling to Give Up Business for First Assistant Postmaster Generalship.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—H. S. New of Indianapolis has declined the proffer of the office of First Assistant Postmaster General, offered him some days ago by President Roosevelt. Mr. New's business would not permit him to accept.

STEWART FIFE'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Former Business Partner of Frank W. Richardson at Savannah, Mo., Accused of His Murder.

Savannah, Mo., March 10.—Stewart Fife's trial for the murder of Frank W. Richardson, his former associate in business here, began today. Mrs. Richardson, widow of the dead man, who was acquitted recently of complicity in the murder, will appear as a witness for the defense, while her two young sons will be used as witnesses for the State.

Prosecuting Attorney Bohwer, in making the opening statement, said that the State would show that Fife had, in a St. Joseph saloon, where he displayed a revolver, made the threat that he would kill Richardson, and that after the tragedy he had confessed to a woman in that city that he had committed the murder. It would also be shown, he asserted, that Fife was seen standing in the middle of the street on the night of the murder looking in the direction of the Richardson home.

Dr. David Bryant, the first witness called by the State, told of the scenes at the Richardson house on the night of the tragedy.

Frank Richardson, the 12-year-old son of the murdered man, was called. He told of going to the church entertainment on the evening his father was shot. He and his brothers had gone, expecting his mother to come later. She did not come, and the boy went to the store and met his father. His father had asked him to go home and see if she was there. The boy demurred and Richardson went himself. A few minutes later he was shot as he was entering the house.

William J. Mack, a bartender, saw Fife the morning after the murder, and defendant had told him that Richardson had not spoken to him for several weeks until the day before he was killed. Fife said he was glad he had made up with Richardson before he died.

MARYLAND FEELS TWO SHOCKS.

Residents of Hagerstown Report They Were Disturbed During the Night by Earthquakes.

Hagerstown, Md., March 10.—[Special.]—Two distant shocks, supposed to have been caused by an earthquake, were felt in the east end of this city today. The first shock was noted about midnight, and the second at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Residents of that section of the town report that houses were shaken, and the vibrations were distinctly felt both times.

VEST ATTACKS SHIP BILL

MISSOURIAN FINDS NO EXCUSE FOR PROPOSED BOUNTY.

One Company to Be the Chief Gainer and the United States to Give Money with No Possible Return—England Now Foremost on Seas Without Paying Gratuities — Senator Declares Other Industries as Well Entitled to Public Funds.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—For nearly two hours today Mr. Vest of Missouri addressed the Senate in opposition to the pending ship subsidy bill.

Mr. Vest began by comparing it with the postal subsidy act of 1891, and showing that in the pending bill it was proposed to increase the subsidy because it was claimed by the majority that the present postal subsidies were not sufficient.

The Missouri Senator declared that 73 per cent of the subsidy which would be received by ships on the Atlantic would go to the International Navigation company—the American line. The vessels would get the subsidies whether they carried a single postal card or not. He said that Mr. Frye and Mr. Hanna had presented roseate pictures of additional commerce, claiming that trade would follow the mails. As a matter of fact, he asserted, the mails followed the trade; that had been proved by history.

England Gives No Subsidy.

He declared the pending bill provided for a "pure, naked, and unadulterated subsidy," and said it was defended on the ground that with the subsidy the American merchant marine could compete with the subsidied ships of European maritime powers. England, he asserted, had 53 per cent of the ocean-carrying trade of the world, but he denied that England paid subsidies. Great Britain paid for carrying the mails, the sums being dependent upon the number of pounds carried.

Most of England's ocean commerce was carried by her tramp steamers, and not a penny of subsidy was paid any of them. The only real subsidy which Great Britain paid, Mr. Vest said, was $300,000 a year to the owners of certain vessels which could be called into use as auxiliary cruisers in time of war.

Other Industries as Deserving.

Mr. Vest urged that if the "shipping trusts" were to be subsidized there was no reason why the farming industry and the mining industry, too, should not be subsidized.

The Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), continued Mr. Vest, had said that subsidy meant protection. "And he might have said truthfully," said Mr. Vest, "that protection meant subsidy." The manufacturers of this country, he said, were protected by a tariff of 35 per cent against the pauper labor of Europe, and yet they sent their products to these same pauper labor countries and sold them from 20 to 50 per cent lower than they sold at home.

Mr. Vest maintained that ships could be built in this country as cheaply as anywhere. He made a vigorous attack on the navigation laws, declaring them responsible for the decline of the merchant marine.

The Senate agreed to the conference asked for by the House on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and Messrs. Hale, Cullom, and Teller were named as conferees.

INSIST ON CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Miners of Ouray County, Colorado, Draw Up a Statement to Secretary Hay.

Ouray, Colo., March 10.—[Special.]—The Miners' union has received a request from Governor Orman for a statement to be submitted to the State department concerning the Chinese boycott. The miners will set forth in the statement the legal right of the boycott in Colorado and the fact that there is no class discrimination. Any one who patronizes or sells to the three Chinese restaurants of Ouray must know the result, as they cannot hold business relations with the "White Neighbors"—the name of the secret union.

The miners say they will not yield a particle of their State rights to please international comity.

The Sheriff says there is no prospect of trouble and expresses himself capable of handling the situation without going outside the county.

BANK WILL NOT REORGANIZE.

Directors of Elkhart, Ill., Institution Decide to Give Up Fight to Resume Business.

Springfield, Ill., March 10.—The directors of the State Bank of Elkhart, which was closed last Monday by reason of the alleged shortage of $32,000 in the accounts of Cashier Frank W. Cottle, who committed suicide on Wednesday by blowing out his brains with a revolver in the bedroom at his home, met this morning and decided not to reorganize the bank. They filed a petition in the Logan County Circuit Court at Elkhart, asking Judge Myers to appoint former County Judge Schwartgerfeger, now cashier of the German National Bank, as receiver.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ARKANSAS.

Horace McCoy of Foreman Taken by Mob of White and Black Men and Hanged.

Foreman, Ark., March 10.—A negro, giving his name as Horace McCoy, accused of attacking a white woman and a negress, was hanged by a mob at 11 o'clock last night. He was captured about dark and then taken out by a mob and lynched.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

PRINCE'S VISIT IS ENDED TODAY.

Henry Boards the Deutschland, Which Will Sail This Afternoon.

GUEST OF PHILADELPHIA

Formal Farewell Address Delivered at Dinner Given by the Union League.

SHIP PLANT IS INSPECTED.

New York, March 10.—[Special.]—Prince Henry of Prussia is sleeping his last night in the United States on the steamship Deutschland, on which tomorrow he will begin his return trip to Germany, at its dock in Hoboken.

This was a busy day for the Prince, a great part of it being spent in Philadelphia, where the royal visitor was given the freedom of the city and was shown the room in Independence Hall where the nation was born. He inspected Cramps' ship yards, paying a visit to the Russian war vessel building there, and he learned with surprise that Turkey also had a vessel under construction.

Formal Address of Farewell.

Prince Henry's farewell address to the people of the United States was delivered at a dinner given in his honor by the Union League in Philadelphia. The Prince spoke as follows:

"I wish to thank you for the kind reception I met with in the Union League. Gentlemen, this is probably the last opportunity I will have during my visit to the United States to speak in public, and I am not sorry that this should be so. What I am going to communicate to you here I am saying before the world. There has been absolutely no secret object in view connected with my mission to your country. Should any of you read or hear anything to the contrary, I authorize you herewith to flatly contradict it.

"I was told before leaving my home to open my eyes as well as my ears as wide as possible, to speak as little as I could. In this latter instance I am afraid my mission is a failure. I saw many more things than many of you may be aware of. I equally heard a great many things, among others many kind words of individuals as well as the shouts of welcome of thousands of your countrymen.

"What I express in your presence I express in the presence of your nation—my heartfelt thanks for the cordial reception and good feeling I met with during my stay in your country. It will be my duty to inform his Majesty the Emperor of this fact. I am homeward bound tomorrow. It would be wrong of me to say I am sorry to go home, but at the same time I feel sorry to leave a country in which I have met with so much kindness and hospitality. Let me add, gentlemen, let us try and be friends."

Given Freedom of Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia Prince Henry was taken first to the Mayor's office in the City Hall, where the freedom of the city was presented him formally by Mayor Ashbridge.

The streets through which the Prince passed from the municipal building to Independence Hall were thronged. On the plaza in front of the historic structure stands a statue of George Washington. A roar of applause greeted the action of the Prince when he, on alighting, gracefully uncovered before the statue.

The Prince proceeded to the assembly-room and was informed that it was there the Declaration of Independence was signed. He displayed interest in the colonial and revolutionary relics exhibited in the adjoining room.

During the four mile drive to Cramps' ship yard the route was lined with spectators.

Prince Henry was thoroughly at home in the yard, and instead of taking only the forty-five minutes allowed by the program he consumed an hour and forty minutes in going through the place. In taking his leave of Mr. Cramp, who escorted him through the yard, the Prince said: "I could stay here all night."

Visits Russian Battleship.

The Prince visited the Russian battleship Retvizan, which will leave for Russia as soon as the ice in northern Europe breaks up. He was received by Captain E. M. St. Chensnovitch, the commander, and his staff. The sailors gave the Prince a Russian cheer, wishing him health and a profitable journey, to which he replied in Russian: "Good morning, fellows."

Prince Henry made a thorough inspection of the ship. Every part of the vessel was looked over and at the conclusion of the tour the Prince congratulated the Captain on his good fortune in being the commander of such a fine fighting machine. The Prince was particularly pleased with the metal furniture and made notes of this new departure.

Then came a rapid inspection of the armored cruisers Colorado and Pennsylvania, the Kroonland and Finland, the largest merchant vessels ever built in this country, and the Turkish cruiser. The Prince did not know the Sultan had ordered a cruiser in this country and showed surprise when Mr. Cramp pointed out the keel of the new Turkish vessel.

In the machine shop the Prince saw many tools in use that are of purely American invention and asked many questions about them. He was particularly interested in a machine known as the multiple flange drill, which drills all the holes in a flange at one time. He remarked that the Americans are certainly ahead of all other nations in respect to pneumatic tools.

The banquet at the Union League and the trip back to New York followed. After a visit to the Deutschland the Prince came to the city, where he attended the performance at the Irving Place Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Don't show your bad taste, but insist on having Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne of purest vintage always.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT THE CHICAGO Postoffice today, March 11, as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Belgium, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba, 6 p. m.

For Alaska, 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Philadelphia, 12 p. m.

For France and Italy, via S. S. L'Aquitaine, 12 p. m.

For Bermuda and for the Mexican State of Yucatan, 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, 5 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD LAKE VIEW. GOOD CHICAGO AVE. GOOD 14th ST. GOOD HYDE PARK.

Rogers Park, Central Park avenue, Springfield avenue, and Austin, good.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards. The Rogers Park station supplies the district from Devon avenue north to the city limits.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 10.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Showers Tuesday, Wednesday fair, colder, fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to west.

For Lower Michigan—Showers Tuesday, fresh to brisk southeast winds, Wednesday fair and colder.

For Wisconsin—Showers Tuesday, Wednesday fair, colder, fresh east winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa—Showers Tuesday, with colder in west portion, Wednesday fair, variable winds becoming west.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

For Missouri—Showers Tuesday, with colder in northwestern portion, Wednesday fair, with colder in east portion, south to west winds.

For Minnesota—Fair in west, showers in east portion Tuesday, Wednesday fair, variable winds.

For South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, variable winds.

For North Dakota—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, south to west winds.

For Nebraska—Fair in west, showers and colder in east portion, followed by clearing Tuesday, Wednesday fair, variable winds.

Place of observation: Time taken: March 10, 8 p. m.	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	70	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Albany	34	44	N.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	36	40	S.E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	66	72	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Amarillo	60	66	S.W.	....	Fair
Battleford	36	38	Calm	....	Fair
Bismarck	44	50	S.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	52	54	S.E.	....	Clear
Boston	40	46	N.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	66	70	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	40	46	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	64	70	S.W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	34	34	E.	.06	Clo'dy
Chicago	60	64	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	64	66	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cleveland	52	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Concordia	52	58	N.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	50	52	E.	.18	Clo'dy
Denver	42	44	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Des Moines	58	58	S.	.14	Clo'dy
Detroit	50	56	S.E.	....	Fair
Dodge	64	74	N.W.	....	Fair
Dubuque	46	48	S.E.	.52	Clo'dy
Duluth	50	54	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	58	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	38	46	Calm	....	Clear
Galveston	72	64	E.	.04	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	56	64	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	48	56	E.	Tr.	Rain
Havre	44	50	N.W.	....	Clear
Helena	40	40	S.W.	....	Fair
Huron	48	56	N.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	62	66	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	64	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	62	68	S.	.08	Fair
Little Rock	70	72	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	66	70	N.W.	.02	Fair
Marquette	44	46	S.W.	.01	Rain
Memphis	70	74	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	50	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	34	44	Calm	....	Clear
Montgomery	70	76	S.E.	....	Clear
Montreal	38	34	S.	....	Clear
Nashville	64	68	S.	.01	Clo'dy
New Orleans	64	74	S.E.	....	Clear
New York City	46	50	W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	58	58	S.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	48	58	N.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	68	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	58	66	N.	.01	Clo'dy
Oswego	34	36	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	70	72	Calm	....	Clear
Parkersburg	66	66	E.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	50	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	52	60	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	48	54	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	34	38	S.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	48	54	S.E.	....	Clear
San Antonio	72	76	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
San Francisco	54	58	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	66	70	S.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	48	54	S.E.	.02	Rain
Salt Lake City	42	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	36	40	E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill	62	70	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo	58	66	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	72	76	S.E.	....	Clear
Washington	52	60	E.	....	Clear
White River	38	38	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Williston	42	48	S.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	36	48	Calm	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 46 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 47 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 49; 10 a. m., 54; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 59; 1 p. m., 61; 3 p. m., 58; 6 p. m., 51. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.34.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Adams, Hazel G., 19; 34 Wendell-st., March 6.
Auerbach, Elinora, 2; 2175 Archer-av., March 8.
Appel, Philip, 71; 486 Garfield-av., March 8.
Bartollati, Camila, 62; 37 Milton-av., March 7.
Bosworth, Cornelius, 20; 170 Milton-av., March 10.
Biland, Anna, 90; 4 Henry-ct., March 9.
Carroll, John M., 45; 278 Center-av., March 9.
Columbus, Charles, 44; 1603 W. 15th-st., March 8.
Carroll, Patrick J., 38; 563½ W. Madison-st., March 8.
Czekata, Eva, 28; 850 324-pl., March 9.
Cotton, Peter, 30; 1626 Pilsner-st., March 8.
Christopf, Anna M., 79; 40 Bellevue-pl., March 7.
Caine, May B., 19; 1241 Wabash-av., March 9.
Cahill, Ida L., 30; 9358 Lyons-av., March 8.
Comberger, George, 8; 2107 Milwaukee-av., March 7.
Dolezal, Sophia, 37; Lakeside Hospital, March 9.
Dench, Peter, 15; 1306 W. 15th-st., March 8.
Frame, Josephine, 43; 336 W. 12th-st., March 8.
Falvey, Annie, 40; 1424 S. 41st-av., March 9.
Fisher, Thomas A., 14; 1334 Lexington-st., March 9.
Freeman, Vespera M., 55; 7721 Emerald-av., March 9.
Gatzon, Thomas, 33; 1211 State-st., March 7.
Gravlin, Arne, 48; 819 N. Rockwell-st., March 8.
George, John, 32; 1010 Asbury-av., March 7.
Guy, James, 58; 456 W. 58th-st., March 8.
Gardner, Bernard, 36; 1233 Wabansia-av., March 8.
Herter, Franz, 51; 338 Rosege-st., March 10.
Hampton, Mary B., 31; 4158 Berkeley-av., March 10.
Homedew, Henry M., 71; 1019 W. Adams-st., March 10.
Hunter, John W., 48; 1007 56th-st., March 9.
Hilkens, Christ, 47; 4837 Bishop-st., March 8.
James, Lorinda H., 35; 1522 Michigan-av., March 7.
Johnson, Otto, 35; 508 W. 12th-st., March 8.
Jaminez, Pelagia, 21; 922 22d-st., March 9.
Kaplen, Moses, 78; 441 Halsted-st., March 10.
Klein, Adam W., 59; 154 W. Ohio-st., March 9.
Kent, Helen W., 75; 6530 Harvard-av., March 8.
Kozlik, Anna, 70; 292 W. 14th-st., March 8.
Lindemann, Diedrich, 42; 3932 Dearborn-st., March 8.
Larson, Emil, 45; 239 Grand-av., March 9.
Lemmerhirt, Anna, 29; 2387 Austin-av., March 8.
Livingstone, Samuel, 73; 893 W. Madison-st., March 9.
Musolf, Mary, 62; 44 Crosby-st., March 7.
McCarthy, Patrick, 23; 5317 Jackson-av., March 7.
McFarlan, James, 67; 5134 La Salle-st., March 8.
Mies, Louisa, 38; 315 Janssen-av., March 10.
Petersen, Johanna, 81; 1555 Buckingham-pl., March 9.
Phillips, Phillip, 38; 2400 Wabash-av., Feb. 20.
Pirro, Veronica, 40; 257 W. Polk-st., March 9.
Pinney, Lulu, 23; 5822 Wentworth-av., March 9.
Quilnisk, Catherine, 6; 400 Fourney-st., March 8.
Reed, Thomas, 23; 2727 South Park-av., March 8.
Roth, Philip, 39; no address, March 8.
Skelly, Margaret, 65; 509 State-st., March 9.
Stubbe, Charles L., 81; 25 Woodland-av., March 9.
Shiff, Sarah, 74; 494 Winchester-av., March 7.
Sievert, Frank, 28; 607 W. Chicago-av., March 9.
Stephenson, Isabelle, 61; 1834 W. Polk-st., March 8.
Shaak, Paul, 30; 1226 54th-av., March 6.
Stanford, John, 35; 6527 Emerald-av., March 7.
Trisbie, Emilie B., 39; 397 Oakley-blvd., March 6.
Thorne, Stephen, 80; 164 Warren-av., March 9.
Tice, Florence, 9; 251 Ogden-av., March 9.
Weir, Martin, 40; 115 Fullerton-av., March 6.
Young, Carrie, 32; 2926 Dearborn-st., March 8.

DEATHS.

APFEL—Saturday, March 8, Philip Apfel, aged 72. Funeral private, Tuesday, March 11, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 488 Garfield-av. Interment at Graceland. Please omit flowers.

BARTON—Harriet Pemberton, wife of W. A. Barton, March 10. Funeral from the residence, 2941 Wabash-av., Wednesday, 2 p. m. New York and Albany papers please copy.

BOSWORTH—Cornelius, aged 20 years 9 months, son of Albert Bosworth and late Hannah Bosworth, nee Sweeney, from late residence, 170 Milton-av., Wednesday, March 12, at 9 o'clock, to Holy Name Cathedral, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FORD—Monday night, March 10, 1902, Horace Richmond Ford, at 4626 Langley-av. Burial New York. Funeral private.

FREEMAN—Mrs. Vestera M. Freeman, March 9, 1902, age 55 years, at residence, 3720 Emerald-av. Cremation at Graceland, Wednesday, at 10 a. m.

HEINEBACH—March 10, Herman Heinebach, age 43 years 10 months, beloved father of Annette and Guthrie. Funeral Thursday, March 13, from late residence, 1435 Roscoe-st., at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

McCAULEY—At his residence, 720 Fullerton-av., James McCauley, aged 71 years. Funeral Wednesday, at 10 o'clock,

DUFFY A WINNER OVER MATTHEWS

Is Awarded the Decision in the Windup of the Bout at America Club.

TOO CLEVER FOR "MATTY"

Ole Oleson Has Enough Advantage Over Eddie Santry to Get the Verdict.

MOFFAT BENEFIT TONIGHT.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Martin Duffy, the clever Chicago lightweight, easily demonstrated his superiority over "Matty" Matthews of Brooklyn in the windup at the America Athletic club last night. The men clashed at catchweights, which favored "Matty" a few pounds, but that was his only advantage. His condition did not compare with that of Duffy, neither did his speed, science, or hitting powers. The local boy outclassed him in every point of the game. His hitting was more accurate, his defensive work better, and his judgment as to distance was marked as compared with that of Matthews.

The latter was a bit stagy in his work, and he did his utmost to disconcert Martin with rapid and dangerous appearing feints. Duffy, however, paid no attention to these so-called bluffs and kept pegging away as coolly and as unconcerned as if "Matty" were an amateur. He propped the Brooklyn boy's head with left jabs and jolted it with right hand cross counters. He made no attempt to connect with "Matty's" body, evidently bent on frescoing his face, in which he succeeded admirably. The result, barring a lucky blow from the Easterner's end of the argument, was never in doubt. Duffy held him safe throughout, escaping without a scratch. Matthews, however, will remember the contest for a number of days. His left eye was initiated in the early closing movement society before the contest was ten minutes old and his right optic was badly shattered with a straight left in the final three-minute session.

Victory Is Decisive.

Duffy's victory, viewed from any angle, was complete and highly satisfactory to his admirers. He outboxed, outfought, and outhit the Brooklynite in every round, and if there was any doubt of his superiority at the end of the first five rounds it was removed in the last, in which he beat "Matty" decisively.

Matthews looked vicious enough to frighten the ordinary boxer when he stepped to the center of the ring for the first round, but a stiff left joft, followed by a right on the left cheekbone, made him look serious. He tried to even up these blows by shooting his left for Martin's face, but the latter blocked it cleverly. More vicious looking stalling by "Matty" was followed by another left and right to the face, which made Matthews grin, presumably to lead Duffy and the spectators to believe he did not mind them. When several more blows of the same sort came floating in his direction, which he failed to avoid, he began to think Martin knew a thing or two about the game. The second, third, fourth, and fifth rounds were a repetition of the first, in so far that Duffy scored the greatest number of clean hits. "Matty" during these sessions falled repeatedly to land effectively with his left for the face and shifted at times to the body. He planted several of these body-swipers and at times managed to reach his right over on Martin's head, but these were few and far between. The final round was Martin's by several city blocks. He jarred "Matty" time and again with solid lefts and rights, but could not send him to the canvas. A terrific left midway in the round split the Brooklynite's right cheek under the eye. This was a staggerer and almost a settler, but "Matty" was there to stay, and stay he did.

Oleson Defeats Santry.

Harry Forbes, who recently wrested the title of bantamweight champion from Danny Dougherty, and "Kid" Goodman of Boston have been matched to furnish the windup at the Pyramid club's weekly show on Thursday night. Both boys are in great form at present and should put up a rattling good battle. Goodman's work since coming to Chicago a short time ago has been exceptionally good. He has fought three battles, getting a draw the first time with Al Fellows. In their second meeting he looked the local boy out in two rounds. His last fight was that with Gus Bezenah last week, which resulted in a draw. Forbes is well known by local fight fans.

In the semi-windup Ole Oleson outpointed Eddie Santry. Ole's left found Eddie's face early in the game. He jabbed Santry repeatedly, following it with a quick right. There was little to choose between them in the first round, but after that Oleson by continually pegging away had a fair advantage at the end of the fifth round. In the last round he increased his lead, and, although his advantage was nothing to boast of, it was enough to entitle him to the verdict.

In the first preliminary, between Joe Galligan and Charles Rassow, the former won from start to finish.

Joe Daly knocked out Jimmy Drover in forty-eight seconds in the second contest.

The third bout, between Joe Percente and Joe Elliott, resulted in a draw. Percente did the more hitting, but his open hand lost him the decision.

SILER'S GOSSIP OF THE RING.

Too Many Fights at Louisville—Jack Moffat Benefit Tonight—Card of Apollo Hall Events.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

H. C. Dickins, manager and matchmaker of the Empire Athletic club of Louisville, at present in the city, yesterday said the Marvin Hart-Jack Root contest for May 3, Derby night, had been ratified. He has not seen either Root or his manager, but claims he secured the latter's consent to the match several weeks ago. Dickins is also seeking a good bout for May 2 and has been negotiating with the managers of Kid Broad and Benny Yanger, offering them 62½ per cent of the gross receipts. The "Kid" and Yanger have a standing offer of $2,000 for a ten-round bout at Appleton, which they consider better than Dickins' proposition.

The monarch and Southern clubs of Louisville also contemplate holding contests on Derby night, the first-named organization has Joe Choynski and Tom Sharkey practically signed and the Southern club is dickering with Tommy Ryan and Jack O'Brien. Louisville is undoubtedly a good fight town, but not good enough to support three fights in one night—Drby or no Derby. Why would it not be a good idea to have the managers of the three clubs engage in a battle royal and the winner eat the Derby night pudding.

Arrangements for the Jack Moffat benefit, which will be tendered at the America Athletic club tonight, have been perfected. The program consists of many interesting and comic boxing bouts. Interest centers on the three-round bout between Sam Summerfield and Sam Pooler. The two Sams were seen in whispered conversation yesterday and rumors that "there is something doing" are rife. Betting ruled at 6 to 5 on Sam last night, with little Sam money in sight. Malachy Hogan is cocked and primed for Paddy Carroll, and when seen yesterday he had a solar plexus twinkle in his eye. One of the features of the entertainment will be an exhibition bout between Young Corbett and his sparring partner, Charley Sieger. The outlook appears bright for a "standing room only" house.

Mike Gallen, said to be of San José, Cal., and Joe Curtin of this city will furnish the windup at the Connemara Dickey's boxing entertainment at Apollo Hall tonight. Henry Fagin and Tommy Smith will meet in the semi-windup. Five colored men in a battle royal will be one of the features.

The Chicago Athletic association yesterday announced officially its list of events for next Saturday night's show as follows: Young Scotty vs. Tom Norton, 124 pounds; Willie McNamara vs. Kid Ball, 118 pounds; Jack Curtis vs. Joe Flaherty, 135 pounds; Klondike vs. Walter Johnson, heavyweights; Joe Walcott of Boston, Mass., vs. Billy Stift of Chicago, catchweights.

BIG ONES TO GO TO LONDON.

Ruhlin and Sharkey Agree to Fight Opponents at the Coronation Boxing Carnival in June.

New York, March 10.—[Special.]—The representatives of the National Sporting club of London today arranged two heavyweight matches to be decided before the noted foreign club during the ceremonies in connection with the coronation of King Edward, which are to be held next June. The pugilists who have agreed to go abroad are Tom Sharkey and Gus Ruhlin. No opponents have been chosen for Ruhlin and Sharkey. They are likely to be paired against either Jeffries or Bob Fitzsimmons, if the last-named pair agree to go to the other side. The matches are limited to twenty rounds.

Ordway said he had practically completed arrangements between the following fighters to participate in the carnival: Frank Erne, against any man in the world scaling from 135 to 142 pounds; Joe Walcott, at the welterweight limit; and Tommy Ryan, against any first-class middleweight. Young Corbett will also be invited to tackle anybody in his class. He may have as a rival either Jack Roberts or Will Curley.

Billy Madden told a reporter after the meeting that he had received no offer of 50 per cent from the Pyramid club of Chicago for a six-round tilt between Bob Armstrong and Denver Ed Martin. The club wants to pull off the fray on March 20. Madden, however, has decided to wait until he hears from the National Sporting club, who may want the mill.

Pugilist McCloskey Going Blind.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10.—[Special.]—Elwood McCloskey, the well known Philadelphia boxer, is slowly going blind. He had trouble with his eyes about five years ago and later lost the sight of one of them entirely. Notwithstanding this handicap, McCloskey continued to meet all comers for three years, when he was forced to undergo an operation in order to save his good eye. After recovering he again went into the ring, meeting the best men of his weight, until lately, when his remaining eye became diseased. Specialists have advised McCloskey to give up fighting, warning him that he is slowly going blind.

McKeever and O'Brien Fight.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10.—After coming within an ace of being knocked out in the first round tonight by Charley McKeever at the Washington Sporting club, "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien pulled himself together, and during the remaining five rounds had clearly the better of the go. Both fighters started in at a rattling pace, and while mixing it up lively McKeever suddenly shot his right across and caught O'Brien squarely on the jaw. The English champion went to the floor with a bang, and for a moment it looked as though he were out, but he came to his feet just as the limit of the count was reached.

Parr Defeats Wittmer.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 10.—Jim Parr, the English wrestler, defeated Charles Wittmer of Cincinnati at the Olympic Athletic club tonight.

GAMES IN BOWLING LEAGUES.

Tosetti Players Total 1,043 and Twice Defeat the West Ends—Thompsons Win from Mechanics.

Tosetti rollers last night averaged 956⅔ against the West Ends in the Chicago league and won two games. They began with 1,043, but slumped in the second and lost it. Bangart headed the averages with 212, Wood securing 200 even. Thompson's Colts took three straight from the Mechanics, the scores on both sides being low. Scores:

Tosettis.	1.	2.	3.	West Ends.	1	2	3.
Bangart	227	182	212	La Salle	182	229	176
Wood	215	181	204	Correll	169	166	122
Hasel'n	172	166	178	Spear	168	222	199
McLau'n	191	178	158	Quin	196	158	136
Strong	214	165	165	Haslam	221	168	161
Totals	1,043	885	942	Totals	906	943	794

Thompsons.	1.	2.	3.	Mechanics.	1.	2.	3.
Howley	178	181	165	L. Gellert	155	134	145
Hildebra'd	193	140	170	Gellert	145	146	141
La Bahn	178	180	162	Rohn	202	201	165
O'Connor	170	192	189	Gruner	197	156	132
Alten	174	178	169	Sievers	147	175	180
Totals	895	877	875	Totals	846	812	763

ENGLEWOOD LEAGUE.

Cubans.	1.	2.	3.	Lindens.	1.	2.	3.
G. Bonner	181	213	169	Miller	110	135	116
Aspel	201	169	172	Huber	226	174	152
Bradbury	210	165	156	A. Mueller	178	184	164
Bartsch	151	182	150	Munson	140	132	97
F. Bonner	168	187	187	Woodcock	136	171	171
Totals	910	905	860	Totals	790	796	780

SOUTH SIDE CLUB LEAGUE.

W'dl'n Pk.	1.	2.	3.	Eng'd M.'s.	1.	2.	3.
Peabody	153	159	189	Wheeler	147	180	170
Stevenson	167	153	154	Speich	171	177	180
Sanford	162	196	205	Carlson	136	177	145
Ross	181	140	Alexander	189	192	157	
Bigelow	169	168	159	Hem'way	210	164	191
B. Wagner	213	173	199				
Totals	864	834	844	Totals	901	893	840

SPECIAL MATCH.

Stars.	1.	2.	3.	Bl. Island.	1.	2.	3.
Bonning	224	129	186	David	169	144	133
Hornville	163	139	150	Willen	178	194	183
Cooper	165	152	184	Green	143	169	198
Burford	189	180	175	Lee	145	145	108
Bensem'n	186	164	172	Caul	185	158	153
Totals	927	773	871	Totals	850	785	835

SOUTHWEST LEAGUE.

Rivals.	1.	2.	3.	Dockendorf.	1.	2.	3.
Jahp	161	184	170	Becker	196	182	161
R. McBryde	159	224	179	Reise	142	215	197
W. McBryde	210	181	173	Docken't	144	192	177
Garce	203	181	224	Mooney	138	180	168
Stell	130	161	174	Schiller	189	254	179
Totals	863	931	942	Totals	809	1023	881

SHERIDAN LEAGUE.

Clarendon.	1.	2.	3.	Chicago.	1	2	3.
Glosman	208	194	179	Muffy	159	138	3
Barnet	217	185	184	Espelding			158
Foerster	172	156	213	Held	125	173	131
Rolfe	171	206	177	O. Kanitz	177	149	186
Almanrad'r	190	191	211	C. A. Jones	163	121	166
				Forker	190	188	162
Totals	978	931	954	Totals	812	769	805

South Paws.	1.	2.	3.	City.	1	2	3.
Berlin	158	167	171	J. Hartman	154	201	190
Pease	150	169	180	Nessler	138	175	136
D. B. Jones	147	161	189	F. Hartman	178	151	153
Markham	199	177	170	Fors	210	157	193
Canfield	204	158	172	Snyder	170	156	191
Totals	858	832	882	Totals	850	834	873

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

Idlehours.	1.	2.	3.	Chi. Post C.	1.	2.	3.
Ruther	169	222	232	Shea	199	168	187
Loveland	149	159		Hoyt	103		
Owens	199		198	Smart		149	129
M'Donough	164	184	132	McDonald	152	155	158
B. Budinger	179	160	167	Young	148	153	161
Kupper	152	202	145	Kuss	131	215	168
Totals	813	927	874	Totals	733	840	903

WHITE CITY LEAGUE.

Liberty.	1.	2.	3.	Malcolms.	1.	2.	3.
Hamburg'r	143	149	180	M. Wengler	169	190	157
Payden	146	172	159	Malcolm	122	129	157
Perkins	180	156	108	McCauley	142	174	138
Lunde	160	171	171	Housman	165	191	145
H. Kelly	187	193	174	A. Wengler	178	208	145
Totals	852	837	792	Totals	777	882	770

LAKE VIEW LEAGUE.

Oakdale.	1.	2.	3.	Cornelia.	1.	2.	3.
J. Shaw	146	125	213	Buchner	136	102	160
Pfister	199	145	142	Buckeisel	168	148	132
Oliver	140	194	197	Coutellier	166	111	128
Trisman	211	154	168	Meyer	100	147	121
Meyer	155	130	136	Laus	154	155	140
Totals	854	748	856	Totals	724	663	681

WEST SIDE CLUB LEAGUE.

Washing'n.	1.	2.	3.	Menoken.	1.	2.	3.
Clarke	187	203	193	Hering	155	182	145
Bestel	230	164	149	McMurtry	154	194	177
Swartz	144	222	152	Wollin	140	188	155
Ahrns	180	189	152	H. Elszner	148	190	179
Drake	186	201	158	J. Elszner	224	179	185
Totals	927	979	804	Totals	830	933	781

SCHOENHOFEN LEAGUE.

Bon Ami.	1.	2.	3.	Anchor.	1.	2.	3.
Grann	137	169	157	Hubert	130	167	160
Bauman	181	215	146	W. Heine	149	189	156
Moffael	134	145	128	Buenting	210	170	145
Scott	139	187	160	H. Heine	193	171	199
Larson	159	182	173	Schewe	180	188	203
Totals	754	898	774	Totals	862	885	856

GARFIELD PARK LEAGUE.

Garfields.	1.	2.	3.	Tractions.	1.	2.	3.
J. Yore	169	156	137	Sull	135	182	138
Box	136	146	155	O'Connell	188	161	149
Pitlock	164	159	167	Aman	184	178	170
G. Ditt	155	176	240	Casion	158	165	161
Haggett	148	154	200	Coughlin	243	198	146
Totals	772	791	905	Totals	908	885	764

COLUMBIAN KNIGHTS LEAGUE.

Pinson.	1.	2.	3.	Advance.	1.	2.	3.
Schmitt	165	154	162	Grafund	122	150	140
Trapp	186	196	205	Carlson	136	177	145
Knoth	191	137	172	Anderson	165	153	181
Ridley	200	199	153	Hoeis	161	155	194
Johnson	170	159	158	Cooke	178	182	192
Totals	912	847	831	Totals	762	817	856

TELEPHONE LEGUE.

Construction.					1.	2.	3.
Fisher					158	165	153
Maxwell					160	100	117
Welch					176	134	141
Riddel					151	121	141
Lovell					173	170	188
Totals					761	700	720

Equipment team forfeited three games.

SOUTH SIDE CLUB LEAGUE.

Unity.	1.	2.	3.	Jackson Pk.	1.	2.	3.
S. Wolfe	169	178	170	Rockwell	194	193	187
A. Wolfe	190	183	164	Johnston	171	167	184
Herschm'n	168	153	172	Gault	162	138	173
H. Wolfe	142	185	177	Sandmeyer	196	158	157
Hanley	155	154	179	Collier	224	178	201
Totals	824	861	862	Totals	947	813	900

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

Kohn Bros.	1.	2.	3.	P. & Co.	1.	2.	3.
Chiboun	135	211	174	Kuba	94	164	132
Volkman	153	144	131	Fraelser	135	122	116
Epp	163	153	177	Guthman	115	96	131
Meyer	157	149	131	Meister	131	164	130
Kohr	231	171	187	German	123	157	133
Totals	821	828	800	Totals	598	703	643

FALL AS RACE IS OVER

TWO HORSES STUMBLE IN FRONT OF THE STAND AT OAKLAND.

Dorian and Dunblane Go Down Just After Passing the Wire—Jockey O'Connor Is Knocked Senseless, but Recovers in a Short Time and Is Not Seriously Hurt—Arthur Heinrichs Is Reinstated — Bad Starting Brings About Some Unsatisfactory Results.

San Francisco, Cal., March 10.—[Special.]—The falling of Dorian and Dunblane in the fourth race, just after passing the wire, created more than ordinary excitement at the Oakland track this afternoon. Dorian slipped down, O'Connor falling in the mud, while Dunblane tumbled over Dorian. Troxler jumped up unhurt, but O'Connor was carried in an unconscious condition to the jockeys' room, where he rapidly recovered. He escaped with a few bruises, his nose being cut by Dorian's hoof, and will be able to ride tomorrow.

The Board of Stewards of the California Jockey club has reinstated Arthur Heinrichs, the jockey who figured in the Little Pete scandal at the Bay District track about seven years ago. Heinrichs has been a Pullman conductor for a couple of years, but has expectations of riding in Europe in the near future.

The sport this afternoon was marred by some bad starting, while the condition of the track was also responsible for some apparent reversals of form.

El Rey beat Urchin in the first race. In the second event, at six furlongs, Irate beat Clarando, the favorite, rather cleverly. Irate was 9 to 1 in the betting, owing to the presence in the saddle of Rowan.

Nothing had a chance to beat Bell Reed in the 2-year-old race. He was off flying, while the contenders had little chance with the start.

Off fully ten lengths behind the leaders in the fourth race, Impromptu stood a long drive and beat out Dorian in the last couple of strides.

Lady Meddlesome and Horton proved easy winners in their respective races. Waterscratch was as good as left in the last race.

Oakland Summaries March 10.

Weather clear. Track heavy.

First race, Futurity course, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
9-5	El Rey [O'Connor]	3	4¹	4³	2½	1¼
3-1	Urchin, 118 [Troxler]	1	1¹	1²	1½	2¹½
12-1	Harry Thatcher, 111 [Sec.]	2	5¹	6³	4½	3²

Time, 1:18⅘. Pupil, 110 pounds [J. Daly]; La Calma, 104 [J. Ranch]; Intrada, 104 [Dyer]; Burdock, 114 [Conley]; Catherine Bravo, 104 [L. Jackson]; Lomond, 113 [Hoar], finished as named. Winner, P. C. Donaleche's ch. g., by Rey del Sierras—Alice N. Start fair. Won driving. Urchin secured a lucky start, but was weakly handled. Catherine Bravo showed speed.

Second race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
9-1	Irate, 102 [Rowan]	4	5¹	2¹	2½	1ⁿ
2-1	Clarando, 105 [L. Jackson]	1	2½	1½	1¹	2ⁿ
7-2	Mamie Hildreth, 109 [Troxler]	7	4ʰ	6³	4³	3ⁿ

Time, 1:22. Scallywag, 108 pounds [Hoar]; Our Lizzie, 109 [J. Mathews]; Bill Bohmanson, 102 [J. Ranch]; Talma, 105 [J. Daly]; Invictus, 102 [L. Daly], finished as named. Winner, Buffington & McAtee's ch. f., by Brioso—Vivace. Start good. Won driving. Irate had clear sailing. Jackson made his move too soon. Our Lizzie was poorly handled.

Third race, 3½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Felix Bard, 112 [T. Walsh]	2	1ns	1¹	1¹	1¹½
4-1	Nigrette, 108 [Troxler]	3	3²	2¹	2³	
7-1	Hudson, 111 [J. Ranch]	1	4¹	3³	3³	

Time, :45. Tom Mitchell, 108 pounds [O'Conner]; Katanga, 103 [Birkenruth]; Dutch Princess, 103 [W. Daly]; Discharged, 103 [J. Daly]; Donami, 106 [Hoar]; Dug Martin, 106 [L. Daly], finished as named. Winner, W. L. Stanfield's ch. c., by Captive—Miss Gentry. At post 10 minutes. Start staggering. Won easily. Bell Reed is a quick beginner. Nigrette broke flatfooted and closed a tremendous gap. Hudson, off poorly, ran a good race.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Impromptu, 108 [J. Ranch]	5	3¹	1¹	1¹	1ⁿ
3-1	Dorian, 106 [O'Connor]	1	6ʰ	1²	1²	2²
6-5	Dunblane, 111 [Troxler]	2	2ʰ	2¹	2³	3¹

Time, 1:28¾. Gusto, 111 pounds [Hoar]; Mission, 108 [L. Jackson], finished as named. Winner, Montana Stable's b. c., by Crescendo—Amida. Start straggling. Won driving. Impromptu, off badly, closed an immense gap, and caught Dorian tiring right at the end. Dunblane was given a bad looking ride.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-5	L. Maddlesome, 101 [J. R'ch]	2	2½	1ns	1½	ns¹
7-1	Grand Sachem, 103 [Birk'h]	1	3¹	2²	1¹½	2ns
7-1	Sea Lion, 108 [Troxler]	3	1²	3ʰ	3⁵	3⁵

Time, 1:55⅘. The Gaffer, 99 pounds [Hoar]; Nilgar, 109 [L. Jackson]; Billy Lyons, 99 [Webster], finished as named. Winner, A. G. Blakely's b. m., by Meddler—Little Lady II. Start good. Won in a canter.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	⅝	Str.	Fn.
13-10	Horton, 103 [J. Ranch]	1	3¹	2²	1½	1¹
40-1	Kickmoor, 98 [L. Jack'n]	4	2ʰ	1ʰ	2¹	2¹
40-1	Educate, 91 [J. Daly]	2	1¹	3¹	4³	3¹

Time, 1:36⅘. Water Scratch, 98 pounds [Hoar]; Wyoming, 108 [J. Woods]; Bassenzo, 94 [Winslett], finished as named. Winner, J. McGovern's ch. h., by El Rayo—Fusillade's Last. At post ten minutes. Start straggling. Won handily. Water Scratch was practically left. Wyoming ran one of his inexplicably bad races. Bassenzo showed speed.

Oakland Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Alado, 108 pounds; Mike Rice, 108; Antolee, 107; Mocorito, 106; Gold Baron, 106; Golden Light, 105; Rasp, 103; Belario, 103; The Elk, 103; El Fonse, 102; Little Gun, 101; Blackthorn, 97; Sand de Lee, 95.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Delsegno, 110 pounds; The Phantom, 107; Temprano, 105; Guida, 103; Ciarinette, 103.

Third race, ⅞ mile, selling—Jim McCleevy, 113 pounds; Gambler, 97; Rio Chico, 110; Ned Dennis, 110; Harry Thatcher, 110; The Singer, 110; El Rey, 107.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Hungarian, 109 pounds; Lode Star, 103; Sunello, 98; Tyranus, 94; Invictus, 94; Legal Maxim, 85.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Edinborough, 108 pounds; Bragg, 105; Parsifal, 102; Botany, 100; Tower of Candles, 100.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Major Hooker, 111 pounds; Duke of York, 111; Elmer L., 110; Loyal S., 108; Billy Lyons, 107; Courtier, 107.

FAST RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Felix Bard Equals a Track Record and Helen Paxton Breaks One—Other Contests.

New Orleans, La., March 10.—[Special.]—Fizer & Co. had designs on two purses at the Fair Grounds this afternoon, but had to be content with winning one.

Felix Bard carried their colors to the front in the mile and a sixteenth handicap and equaled the track record of 1:46½. He carried 112 pounds and ran the last mile in 1:39½, the seven furlongs in 1:25, and had everything dizzy behind him.

Felix Bard's stable companion, Beana, was just as well thought of in the mile and a furlong event, and she was backed at the favorite's price. Walsh was unable to extricate her from the pocket into which she got at the start, and she was caught in the jam on the first turn and fell. The mare seemed to turn a complete somersault, and every one expected she and Walsh would be badly hurt, but both came out all right. Walsh was stunned and had to be carried from the track, but he revived in the jockeys' room, and was in good shape before the other jockeys had weighed out.

A new track record was established in the short course steeplechase. Helen Paxton beat the others home and clipped a second off the old mark of 2:59.

It was strictly a two-horse race all the way. Six started and Old Fox was supposed to be the best, but Torreon and Helen Paxton fought it out in front from the start. They took the last jump together and raced on almost even terms to within a few yards from the end, where Helen Paxton drew away and won by half a length. Old Fox made a bad landing over the sixth jump, which disposed of any chance he might have had. Hayes took matters easy up to that point, evidently expecting the pair in front to come back, and without the wobble it is doubtful if he would have finished better than third, which was his notch at the end, although he would have been closer up.

Tom Maybin was the only starter in the four furlongs for 2-year-olds which had shown anything in public, and he was a 1 to 3 chance in the betting and won easily, but only after a hard drive to get to the front in the final sixteenth. Eufalla and Impetuous raced together in the lead to that point where both were all out. Impetuous lasted the longest and got the place by a short head.

New Orleans Summaries March 10.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Sir Kingston, 97 [Heigeson]	1	1¹	1¹	1¹	1ⁿ
4-5	Dan Paxton, 112 [McJoynt]	4	8³	7¹½	4²	2²
20-1	Rowdy G., 106 [Landry]	2	2²	2²	2³	3³

Time, 1:41. Nannie J., 101½ pounds [Lyne]; Junaetta, 107 [Boyd]; Top Boots, 102 [Lindsay]; The Messenger, 112 [Miles]; Leando, 105 [E. Robertson]; Pilliot Jr., 106 [J. Miller]; Beggar Lady, 97 [W. Waldo]; Joe Collins, 108 [Odle]; Terraleno, 100 [Davisson], finished as named. Winner, Mrs. R. Rogers' ch. g., by Kingston—Josephine, by Panique. Start good. Won easily. Dan Paxton was all tangled up at the start and went all around his field, but pulled up lame.

Second race, ½ mile, purse $300, 2-year-old, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	⅝	Str.	Fn.
1-2	Tom Maybin, 112 [Odom]	3	1¹	1¹	2ns	1½
20-1	Impetuous, 109 [J. Miller]	1	2²	3¹	1¹	2ns
6-1	Eufalla, 109 [Gilmore]	2	1ns	1ns	3ns	3ns

Time, :49¾. Lavallighter, 109 pounds [Lindsay]; Little Giant, 109 [E. Robertson]; Miss Shamrock, 109 [T. Walsh]; Courage, 109 [Landry], finished as named. Winner, J. D. Crummins Jr.'s b. c., by Lord Esterling—Welcome. Start good. Won ridden out. Tom Maybin had to go around his field to get up.

Third race, short course, purse $300, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	6	12	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Helen Paxton, 133 [Slater]	5	1¹²	2²	2²	1¹
9-2	Torreon, 136 [J. Zeno]	2	1½	1ns	1½	2¹½
1-1	Old Fox, 155 [Hayes]	1	3²	3²	3²	3³

Time, 2:58. Divertissement, 130 pounds [A. Johnson]; Cantadas, 132 [Burris]; Ceylon, 133 [Raines], finished as named. Winner, Daniels & Co.'s b. m., by Tom Paxton—Helen Bancroft. Start good. Won driving. Old Fox stumbled when going over the sixth jump.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Felix Bard, 112 [T. Walsh]	2	1ns	1¹	1¹	1¹½
16-1	El Ghor, 97 [Heigeson]	6	4²	3²	2¹	2³
2-1	Johnny McCarley, 92 [Bond]	4	3¹	4¹½	4ʰ	3ns

Time, 1:48⅘. Duke of Connaught, 86 pounds [W. Waldo]; Circus, 87 [Creamer]; Love's Labor, 105 [Weir], finished as named. Winner, Fizer & Co.'s b. g., by The Bard—Felicia II. Start good. Won easily. Circus ran poorly.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-2	Jena, 106 [E. Robertson]	1	2ns	5¹	4½	1¹
20-1	Big Injun, 106 [Minder]	2	5ʰ	3ʰ	5¹	2ns
9-2	Deponan, 106 [Boyd]	6	3ʰ	4ʰ	2ʰ	3¹

Time, 1:54⅘. Star Cotton, 108 pounds [Heigeson]; Henry of Trastamare, 106 [J. Miller], finished as named. Beana, 111 pounds [J. Walsh], fell. Winner, H. Goldblatt's b. m., by Florist—Becky E. Start good. Won easily. Star Cotton was used up making the early pace. Beana got caught in a jam at the first turn and fell.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	⅝	Str.	Fn.
9-10	Sir Christopher, 100 [Boyd]	4	1¹	1¹	1¹	1¹
7-1	Grand Sachem, 103 [Birk'h]	1	3¹	2²	1¹½	2ns
7-1	Sea Lion, 108 [Troxler]	3	1²	3ʰ	3⁵	3⁵

Time, 1:03¼. John Grigsby, 109 pounds [Gilmore]; Gracious, 103 [Lindsay]; Ante Up, 98 [G. Thompson], finished as named. Winner, Daniels & Co.'s br. g., by Pontiac—Calypso. Start good. Won easily.

Notes of the New Orleans Track.

Jockey Rutter has received an offer to ride this season in Russia. Cash Sloan, who is now there, cabled Rutter today that he had a position for him if he c

ilies Have Heard the News That

NE'S Compound People Well and trong.

se Canvass Would Thousands Are g Cured.

ave not heard in some lery Compound and its over the diseases and not be counted as news- e readers, nor are they are in touch with the ness of the times. canvass. (If that were s where Paine's Celery used during these early disclose an overwhelm- dence regarding the im- t is placed in this great- edicines. It would show er of people who are be- rm of nervousness, sleep- indigestion, neuralgia, ches, kidney, and liver

hen Paine's Celery Com- tonishing and happy re- Now that spring is with e of fine weather and new lend encouragement to well and strong. 's Celery Compound for ly astonish every debili- ickly man and woman. muddy and sallow com- ealthy color, with bright, louded brain, the enjoy- sleep, clear, fresh blood he body, will be the sure r of Paine's Celery Com- substitute or imitation. AINE'S is on the wrap-

color anything any color. Never fail! Never fade!

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ade of imported coutil and bottom. ade of finest quality of is trimmed top and bot- ality Valenciennes lace. med with satin ribbon. ade of fine quality of ed with silk flowers. are made in the shape cut and can be obtained lers. e of heavy herringbone med with lace top and

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e Stomach, Liver, Bowels, ervous Diseases, Loss of natipation, Costiveness, In- Fever, Inflammation of the derangements of the Inter- T DIGESTION will be as- RADWAY'S PILLS. By

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Stomach; Biliousness will d that is eaten contributes es for the support of the ody. ox. Sold by all druggists. ice of price. Radway & Co.,

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SWEDISH CLUBS COOL TO YATES.

Convention at Bloomington Refuses to Compliment Governor by Name.

GOES IN WITH THE STATE

Administration Indorsed for Sake of Helping Cause of M. O. Williamson.

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Bloomington, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—The first bluebird of the year appeared here simultaneously with the arrival of Messrs. Dawes, Mason, Hopkins, and Sherman. This is the annual meeting of the Swedish Republican clubs of the State. Governor Yates, who at Moline and Rock Island during the campaign of 1900, clearly proved his Swedish extraction and ancestry, was invited to be here.

The Governor sent in his regrets, and, in company with Major Phillips of Springfield, flew for the Charleston Exposition. The Governor left good and true men behind to watch his claims while he and his Colonels made the Charleston trip, just to show those Southerners "the real article." The party interests in Sangamon are under the surveillance of Adjutant General Reese and Patrick H. Giblin. Lieutenant Governor Northcott will play Governor as soon as he elects a lot more delegates from Bond County "fresh from the people."

The Swedes are sore at heart to think Governor Yates would not come here. But their loss is Charleston's gain.

The spectacle of Richard Yates and his staff on parade does not occur more than once in a man's life.

Give Only Party Indorsment.

The Yates people were here in great numbers to capture the convention for the young Governor. The State House and the State pay roll were well represented. But all that could be gotten by hard labor and begging was a general sweeping indorsement of the State administration, in which no name of Yates or any other State officer was mentioned at all.

This was done as a matter of principle and right. Any attempt to single out Yates for special mention would have met with a withering rebuke. Even this slight tribute was made for the special benefit of Treasurer Moses O. Williamson.

Other Resolutions Adopted.

Other resolutions deplored the assassination of President McKinley, recommended coöperation with other nations for the suppression of anarchy, enthusiastically indorsed the administration and policies of President Roosevelt, and recommended the erection of a monument in Illinois to John Ericsson. The attendance was large.

The morning session was devoted to the address of welcome by Mayor Thomas, the response by President Edwin Olson of Chicago, the annual league oration by George J. Q. Johnson of Chicago, and five-minute talks of the past Presidents. The following committees were named:

On Resolutions—Judge Axel Chytraus, Cook; Alex. Johnson, Dupage, and Nelson, Knox; C. A. Nordgren, Ford; John A. Linn, Cook; George W. Johnson, Rock Island; L. M. Noling, Winnebago; Charles Olson, Kane; A. E. Holmes, Cook.

On Credentials—M. A. L. Olson, DeKalb; O. K. Skoglund, Bureau; A. G. Erickson, McLean; F. O. Ringwell, Henry; E. W. Olson, Cook; Edwin Westman, Cook; C. A. Larson, Ford.

On Auditing—C. A. Samuelson, Mercer; John Michelson, Kane; Charges G. Tengdin, Will.

The afternoon session was devoted to action on resolutions. There was no dissent to the report of the committee. Princeton was chosen for the next meeting place.

Officers Are Elected.

The election of officers resulted:

President—A. W. Truedson, Galesburg.
Vice President—Peter Johnson, Kane.
Secretary—Oscar Dell Olson, Chicago.
Treasurer—M. A. Olson, DeKalb.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. W. Ring, Cook, and Gus Johnson, Winnebago.

Tonight the ninth annual banquet in memory of Ericsson was held at Cooper Hall. The principal speakers were Senator William E. Mason, on the "Republican Party"; Charles G. Dawes, "Future Policies of the Republican Party"; L. Y. Sherman, Macomb, "Illinois"; and Congressman Hopkins on "Scandinavian Immigration."

BIG BATTLE ON IN M'LEAN.

Rowell and Stirling Arrayed Against Each Other in Fight for Control of the County.

Bloomington, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—There was a big Swedish-American convention here today, but it was only a passing breeze compared to the political fight that is on in McLean County.

It marks an epoch in the political history of the State. Children yet unborn will hear the story of "when Captain Rowell fought John Sterling" and of how "Dunk Funk and Wes Owens had it out betwixt them."

Mr. Rowell is a law partner of James H. Neville, one of Governor Yates' Railway Commissioners. Neville and Rowell train with Judge Thomas F. Tipton, who belongs to the prehistoric age in politics. All three are Yates men and perforce of circumstances Hopkins men as well. John A. Sterling is against Yates all the time.

The entire State administration has transferred its dirty politics of last week in Sangamon up to McLean. Every State employé from this county is here endeavoring to maul Sterling into a state of insensibility.

Ed. Myers, Zack Cartwell, and John McGrath, Neville's appointments in the grain office at Chicago, are in Bloomington making battle against Sterling. Mat Smith, an employé of the State Auditor's office in Springfield, has spent quite a time in McLean of late working against Sterling.

People who should know all about the matter say the Yates fund when the campaign opened was not a cent less than $60,000.

A good able man at the primaries gets $50 for his day's work at the polls. It is a fruity, juicy campaign, and the 5 per cent fund pays the freight.

Everybody knows the name of Yates will be mentioned but once at the State convention, and that will be when the Committee on Resolutions makes report. He is a dead card in McLean and he knows it.

DECLARE SOLDIER POISONED.

Four Persons Arrested in Louisville on Charge of Murdering Edward L. Lambert.

Louisville, Ky., March 10.—The result of a chemical analysis of the stomach of Edward L. Lambert, formerly a soldier in the Philippines, who died in a house on West Green street in this city, shows the presence of cocaine. Three women and a man, who were in the house at the time of Lambert's death, have been arrested charged with murder. When Lambert left home he had $2,000.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY IS ILL.

Noted Woman Suffragist Said to Be in Danger of Pneumonia in Philadelphia.

Rochester, N. Y., March 10.—[Special.]—It was decided tonight at a meeting at the Anthony homestead here that owing to the illness of Miss Susan B. Anthony at the home of her niece in Philadelphia the banquet in honor of her 82d birthday be canceled. Miss Anthony has symptome of pneumonia, and the physicians say she must not return to Rochester before the 1st of May.

BEGINS CHICAGO ENGAGEMENT THIS WEEK.

ANNA HELD AS "THE LITTLE DUCHESS."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

A Musical Comedy in Three Acts.

BY

REGINALD DE KOVEN AND H. B. SMITH.

Presented at the Illinois Theater, Chicago, by Anna Held and her company, March 10, 1902. The cast:

Gustave, a bathing master.....Charles A. Bigelow
Maurice de Champignon..Joseph W. Herbert
Captain Ralph Edgerton.....Joseph Welsh
Count Casabinca .....George Marion
Baron Koffupsky.....Charles Swain
Baptist, valet to Maurice....R. D. Fairchilds
Director of the Casino.....Harold T. Morey
Baroness Juliette Koffupsky..Eva Davenport
Annette .....Billy Norton
Georgette.....Bessie Wynn
Philomene.....Anna St. Tel
The Little Duchess.....
Clare de Brion.....} Anna Held
Paris Street Gamin.....

Mlle. Anna Held opened her engagement in "The Little Duchess" at the Illinois Theater last night under auspicious circumstances and met with success. There was no other opening at any of the local theaters, and the little soubrette, with her eyes, French ways, and gestures, had everything her own way. If the attitude of the audience may be accepted as an indication of the pleasure derived from the production, there is no doubt as to the success of "The Little Duchess."

Many persons probably will be unable today to remember anything about the plot, but a pleasant reminiscence of kaleidoscopic scenes full of good-looking women in good-looking gowns, of graceful dancing, tuneful and insinuating music, light and scenic effects, will remain with them for many a day. The scenes have absolutely nothing to offer to the mind and are too frivolous to be elevating. The comedy is well mounted and surrounded with scenic effects of beauty, but intrinsically inane and without coherence to speak of. It is merely a mixture of pretty music, singing, and pretty girls in costly costumes.

And to think that all this has been brought together to serve as a background or foil for Anna Held! Not so long ago she was nothing but a music hall celebrity, famous neither for her voice nor for her dramatic talent, but merely for her chic and graceful "Frenchiness." She made a hit in this country, and now she is the center piece of a costly production. And, after all, she is just what she was a few years before. She is neither a particularly good singer nor a remarkable dancer, and her acting, though graceful enough, strongly reminds one of her earlier career. So much for her. The company which assists her is, with a few exceptions, clever, and forms a satisfactory ensemble.

Men like Charles A. Bigelow, who played the part of Gustave; Joseph W. Herbert, who gave a well sustained characterization of the French duelist, Maurice de Champignon; and George Marion, the Count Casabianca of the comedy, make a strong comedy combination, and their acting deserves special commendation. Mr. Joseph Welsh, who plays Captain Edgerton, acts with surprising awkwardness, and, though his voice is not a bad tenor, he has absolutely no method and evidently no ear, for his false singing was appalling. Franz Ebert, the German Liliputian, who is an excellent comedian, made quite a hit with his pantomimic scene in the finale of the second act.

The music is pretty and some of the songs have merit. Among the latter are "The Maiden with the Dreamy Eyes," "Since Sister Nell Heard Paderewski Play," "Little Gal," "Those Great Big Eyes," "Chloe," and "Sadie."

Seebroeck Recital.

Composer recitals are rarities in the American concert world. The reason cannot be found in any existent lack of composers, for writers of music in this country are many, but is probably connected in some way with the fact that the majority of our composers seem to prefer waiting for "the other fellow" to produce their works to getting out and doing the labor of production themselves.

Public indifference, not to say antipathy, toward new compositions doubtless is also responsible in a degree for the dearth of such entertainments. And yet, could every composer recital be as enjoyable and as interesting as was the one given in Music Hall last evening by W. C. E. Seebock this public indifference would soon give place to sympathy and appreciation.

Unfortunately all our writers of music are not Seebocks. They seem—many of them—to approach composing from an entirely different angle than does he. So many of them seem to start out with the fell determination to "write something," and that "something" must invariably be big, heavy with learning, mighty with tragic import. They seem to have lost sight of the fact that this old world of ours still has in it such things as sunshine and flowers, that happiness and contentment do still exist, and that there are a few people whose hearts still beat high, and whose lips have not forgotten how to smile. They see only gloom and grief, and they by their doleful doctrines have done more to make music a bugaboo to many people than have all the Beethoven symphonies and Bach fugues ever played.

But Mr. Seebock is not of such as these. He is not insensible to the tragic or the sad—his two songs, "The Page" and "Der Graue Vogel," and the Nocturne, all of which sound the dramatic note clear and true, prove this—but he is also keenly alive to the graceful playfulness contained in the poems of the Elizabethan lyricists, he feels the charm that clings about the manners of courtiers and fair ladies, and he is not blind to the beauty of nature, whether it be revealed in the misty glory of the cascade, in the graceful poising of the butterfly, or in the contented croaking of a choir of frogs. His muse is a smiling one, and the music he most willingly writes reflects that smile. The result is gladness and lightness of heart for the hearer.

Of the wealth of natural, spontaneous, refined melody contained in everything Mr. Seebock writes any one familiar with his compositions need not be told. He is a born melodist, has a fantasy as neat as it is inexhaustible, and has mastered the mechanics of composition until his employment of them seems not an acquired skill but an involuntary act. Twenty-five of his compositions, nine of them songs, were heard last evening, and not one of them failed to win the hearty, spontaneous applause of an audience that was of good size and largely musical in make up, and several of them had to be repeated.

Mr. Seebock played in his exquisite style—a style that in delicacy, beauty, and charity recalls Pachmann's at its best. Miss Rita Lorton Schmidt gave the vocal numbers with rare sympathy and fine appreciation of their old-time character and graceful, playful manner.

At the Vaudeville Houses.

There is not much variety in the bill of the Olympic this week. Pete Dailey and his company, consisting of Frank Lane, Ed Garvie, May Lowry, and Mollie Thompson, produce a farce, entitled "A Dress Rehearsal," which was evidently considered quite funny by a considerable part of the audience. Raymond and Kirkamp appear in a clever musical act and are among the brightest features of the bill. Another attractive number is furnished by the song and dance act of Al and Mamie Anderson, two talented colored artists.

The Metzetti troupe of acrobats is at the Chicago Opera-House this week and seems to find great favor with the audiences. One of the most interesting features of the bill is the performance in legerdemain and illusions by Horace Goldin and company, assisted by Jean Fransioli. The musical Colby family and Trevolli, the ventriloquist, also contribute materially to make the bill unusually interesting.

The Delmore Sisters and their company present their charming sketch, "A Bridegroom's Reverie," as one of the principal attractions at the Haymarket this week and meet with deserved success. Smith and Fuller make a hit with their repertory of clever musical novelties. Lotta Gladstone gives an excellent impersonation of a country girl. Another attractive number is the juggling and dancing act of Harry Lorrett.

George W. Monroe, the clever farce comedian and woman impersonator, assisted by a good company, appears at Hopkins' Theater in an extremely funny sketch, entitled "My Aunt Bridget." Lizzie Evans of "Foggy's Ferry" fame appears in a sketch, entitled "Two Girls and One Man." The Arion Quartet, consisting of four Chicago girls with pleasant voices, J. Aldrich Libbey, and Katherine Trayer, the talented ballad singers, and the clay modeler Pankieb are among the other attractions.

GEN. WOOD ON WAY TO CAPITAL.

Governor of Cuba Reaches Tampa at Same Time as Parties of Miss Roosevelt and Senator T. C. Platt.

Tampa, Fla., March 10.—Governor General Wood of Cuba arrived from Havana this evening. After a short rest he will start for Washington. Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York arrived here today, accompanied by Mrs. General Burney and Mrs. I. T. Janeway of Washington. The party is en route to Havana, Cuba. Miss Alice Roosevelt also arrived here tonight. Miss Roosevelt and her party will leave for Cuba tomorrow.

RECALL THE PLATFORM OF 1900

Republicans Who Oppose Concessions to Cuba Vote to Stand by the Party's Declaration.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—[Special.]—The conference tonight of the Republican members of the House who are opposed to tariff concessions to Cuba adopted, after some three hours' debate, resolutions reciting the declaration of the Republican platform of 1900, with regard to the protective tariff, and asserting that the Republican party in Congress means to stand by that declaration.

The resolutions also declare that in line with this policy propositions looking to any disarrangement of the existing tariff through concessions to Cuba be indefinitely postponed.

The Steering committee appointed by the conference made its report, and claimed that a majority of the Republican members of the House were pledged against the concessions proposed by the Ways and Means committee, and with this confidence it was agreed that at tomorrow night's caucus a vote be had, if possible, on that and all other propositions pending or offered.

PATENTS WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

E. H. P. Green, Son of Mrs. Hetty Green, Said to Have Received Letters on System of His Invention.

Dallas, Tex., March 10.—E. H. P. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, President of the Texas Midland railway, today received a telegram from the United States Patent office at Washington announcing the award to him of a patent on his system of wireless telegraphy, which he will at once put in operation on the line of his road.

TRIAL OF JAMES WILCOX NEAR.

Young Man Accused of Killing Miss Nell Cropsey to Be Arraigned in North Carolina This Week.

Elizabeth City, N. C., March 10.—The case of James Wilcox, charged with the murder of Nell Cropsey, is to go to the grand jury this week. If it finds a true bill Wilcox will be arraigned for trial on Thursday.

IN THE INSURANCE FIELD

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD MEETS AT PEORIA TODAY.

Trouble with Springfield Agents Expected to Furnish Part of the Business — Infractions by Non-Union Competition Will Be Reported by the District Chairmen and Co-operation Plans May Carry—Report from New York on Business of 1901.

Several matters of importance are to come up at the quarterly meeting of the Illinois State board at Peoria today. Among them is the long standing trouble with the Springfield agents over the abolition of the local board. Several union companies are not reporting through the compact office, and an answer is expected to the ultimatum served on the agents there. The rules of the State board have been revised to agree with the rules of the Western Union and will be presented for adoption today.

At the last quarterly meeting the district chairmen were ordered to report today on the infractions by the non-union competition in Illinois. Reports have been secured from several hundred points showing that in the third and fourth class towns a number of the non-union companies are shading the rates on preferred business and paying excess commissions. Plans for coöperation with the Illinois Field club, the non-union organization, in hope of reducing the evil, also will be considered. Many of the field men in both camps hope for the arrangement which is so satisfactory in Indiana.

Fire Losses for the Week.

The fire losses for last week were $2,022,275, making the second consecutive week in which they were well below the normal rate. Up to date, however, the average daily loss for the year has been $590,000.

No meeting was held yesterday of the special committee of the Chicago board to look after the Fire department appropriations, but one is slated for today. The committee is trying to induce the Mayor to withhold his approval from the ordinance unless the cut in Fire department finances is made up.

The Governing committee of the Western Union will meet today and hopes to be able to announce the vote on the proposed advance in rates in the West.

The Board of Fire Underwriters of Springfield, O., has made a 25 per cent advance in rates without waiting for the action of the Western Union. Losses have been so heavy there that a number of companies threatened to withdraw at once.

R. W. Ransom, editor of the Standard of Boston, the leading insurance paper of the East, announces in the current number his return to daily newspaper work. Mr. Ransom was for many years connected with THE TRIBUNE.

Business in New York State.

Albany, N. Y., March 10.—[Special.]—The fire losses incurred in New York State in 1901 were $15,037,405, as against $16,377,644 in 1900.

These figures are taken from the State Superintendent of Insurance report for 1901, and in presenting the figures the Superintendent says:

"This enormous waste of the property of our citizens and the heavy tax imposed upon them for fire protection is matter for serious consideration on the part of the Legislature and our local municipal governments for the purpose of ascertaining whether local building laws may not be greatly improved and more strictly enforced."

During 1901 the assets of the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in this State were in the aggregate $341,004,613; in 1900 they were $329,988,120. Other comparative figures are:

Premiums received, 1901, $172,838,263; 1900, $154,916,567. Losses paid, 1901, $101,001,227; 1900, $96,698,528. Expenses of companies, 1901, $63,035,191; 1900, $57,943,506. Dividends paid, 1901, $6,691,752; 1900, $6,674,594. Net surplus, 1901, $118,095,024; 1900, $119,629,958. Capital employed, 1901, $54,902,875; 1900, $56,652,875, exclusive in both years of the deposit capital of foreign fire companies.

Increase in Average Rates.

The average premium charged for each $100 of insurance was increased from .87 to .97, and to this fact the improved condition of business for the year is doubtless due.

On Dec. 31 the assets of the fire and marine insurance companies of this country and fire insurance companies of other countries, United States branches, doing business in this State aggregated $321,728,328, classified as follows: New York, joint stock companies, $95,134,369; joint stock of other States, $149,135,685; foreign fire, United States branches, $76,146,809; New York mutuals, $534,085; mutuals of other States, $177,378.

The aggregate compared with 1900 shows an increase of $9,147,776. The liabilities of all classes of companies were $162,907,626, an increase of $14,706,889. The aggregate receipts in 1901 were $176,070,726, and the net excess receipts over disbursements $11,675,058. One hundred and fifteen companies received $13,466,099 more than they disbursed, and thirty-seven companies disbursed $1,791,039 more than they received.

The American capital of foreign companies is $19,553,183, a decrease of $3,253,180, when compared with 1900. Five foreign companies withdrew during the year.

Large Total of Risks.

With the close of the year the 166 companies doing business in this State were covering $23,623,745,006 of risks in force. The five New York mutual companies carried $240,718,153.

The Superintendent recommends a law which will require partnerships or associations claiming exemptions under the insurance law to file with him their original articles of copartnership, changes made in them, a statement of the kinds of insurance written, and the name under which they have done business.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—211888—Oscar W. Brecker vs. George K. Schoenberger; mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $435.18.—203598—Betsy Crocker vs. City; mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $1,600.

Judge Vickers—205206—Kasmir Krelowitcz vs. International Packing Co.; mo. n. t. overrid and judgt. on ver., $5,000; appl.

Judge Gary—202096—Jacob Cohen vs. M. I. Goodman; mo. n. t. overrid and judgt., $432.87; appl.

Judge Stein—1750—Albert Raskowski vs. Lewis Meister; on ver., $150; satisfied.—936—Johanna O'Neill vs. Libby, McNeill & Libby; on findg., $1,250.

Judge Bishop—225918—In re. est. of Snell; on findg., $437.20 to be paid in due course of administration.

Judge Roberts—225626—Henry Bohne vs. Armour & Co.; on findg., $2,100; satisfied.

Judge Hanscy—212375—C. P. Kimball & Co. vs. George F. Harding; on findg., $412; by agt. exn. stayed 20 days.

Judge Neely—225980—Frank B. Tate vs. N. W. El. Ry. Co.; on ver., $100; satisfied.

Judge Baker—18760—Joseph Pratt vs. John Muir; mo. n. t. overrid and judgt., $50; appl.—19512—Mike Bottighere vs. Morris Siegel; mo. n. t. overrid and judgt., $25.—19640—Philip Bodenheimer et al. vs. Frank Oelrich and John Lanx; mo. n. t. overrid and judgt., $206.60; appl.—14204—Theodore Lewandowsky vs. O. C. Doering; mo. n. t. overrid and judgt., $78; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Holdom—3250—Clautier vs. Clautier; dec. div.—3358—Oliver vs. Oliver; dec. div.—3068—Albrecht vs. Albrecht; dec. div.—6188—Irving vs. Skahan; dec.—3392—Swift vs. Swift; dec. div.

Judge Goodwin—10189—Richards vs. Carr; dec. sale.

Judge Bishop—224514—Kennedy vs. Kennedy; dec. div.—225068—Szmogza vs. Samogza; dec. div.—222046—Lautner vs. Lautner; dec. div.

Judge Horton—9606—Eagleson vs. Eagleson; dec.—10178—Miller vs. Miller; dec.—10394—Artz vs. Artz; dec.—10767—Kourim vs. Kourim; dec.—10651—Meyer vs. Meyer; dec.—10587—Gaius vs. Gaius; dec.—5125—Lugwell vs. Lugwell; dec.—10547—Sheehan vs. Sheehan; dec.—10021—Kluge vs. Kluge; dec.—10547—Sheehan vs. Sheehan; dec.—10021—Kluge vs. Kluge; dec.—10690—Fuller vs. Fuller; dec.—10622—Philips vs. Philips; dec.

Judge Burke—480—[l. r.], in re. appln. Stockdill; dec.—429 [l. r.]; in re. appln. Fricke; dec.—414[l. r.], in re. appln. Kanst; dec.—10123—Kenan vs. Howe; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

7314—John S. Macpherson; liabil., $4,500; assets, $100. R. S. Carroll, atty.

7315—Charles E. Crone; liabil., $2,700; assets, $300. Cox, Heidman & Shorle, attys.

7316—Frank J. Schell; liabil., $3,500; assets, $900. E. P. Langworthy, atty.

7317—Solomon Geismann; liabil., $13,100; no assets. Binswanger & Jackson, attys.

7318—Clarke H. Loomis; liabil., $3,100; assets, $600. Joseph McCallum, atty.

7319—Minnie Hill; liabil., $2,400; assets, $100. F. J. Baker, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Moffatt—2818, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2829, 2830, 2832, 2144, 3405.

Judge Holdom—Trial call (chancery) 342, 992, 2497, 4508, 95, 210, 212, 221, 342, 349, 442, 423, 4249, 425, 4720, 444. On trial, 4918.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call (city cases) 2741, 2753, 2752, 2908, 2909, 2918, 3046, 3118, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3315, 3387, 3458, 3530.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call (chancery) 1925, 2859, 1408, 2748, 291, 3103, 3205, 3507.

Judge Stein—Trial call (law) 3041, 5597, 5598, 4439, 3180, 1277, 1275, 1756, 5624, 3945, 1353, 5121, 1352, 5119, 5591.

Judge Vickers—On trial, 3422.

Judge Gary—Trial call (law) 10768, 2706, 5404, 1945, 5741, 5308, 5744, 406, 2354. On trial, 10114.

Judge Hutchinson—Trial call (law) 1501, 5157, 4546, 4183, 1541, 5087, 3656, 5094, 1949, 6921.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Goodwin—On trial 218405. Note—Judge Goodwin will have a first call Wednesday.

Judge Tuley—Trial call [law] 2376, 2457, 2502, 2564, 2588; on trial, 2122.

Judge Haney—No court.

Judge Tuthill—Trial call [law] 5594, 3756, 6543, 6391, 6795, 5977, 1176, 7700, 2581; on trial, 8785.

Judge Horton—On trial, 11152.

Judge Neely—On trial, 402.

Judge Clifford—Trial call [law] 16137, 16227, 16262, 16316, 16350, 16406, 16428, 16450, 7002, 14529, 16494, 16507, 16529, 16552. First call 1151 to 1230 inclusive end of calendar and 1 to 20 inclusive.

Judge Burke—Trial call [law] 20223, chancery contested motions.

Judge Baker—Trial call [law] 217108, 17317, 19296.

Judge Robarts—Trial call [law] 4659, 4897, 5065, 5183, 5304, 5331, 5344, 5399; on trial, 4566.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Farrand—Trial call [law], 19071, 17316, 19381, 19509, 19194, 19242.

Judge Carter—Motions of course, city special No. 17, 52, 113, 20043.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Ball—Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Dunne—Branch No. 4—718, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2806, 2807, 2821, 2846, 2851, 1814, 1815.

Judge Kavanagh—Branch No. 5—65, 208, 209, 2819, 2859.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge Cutting—10:30 a. m.: Claims. 2:15 p. m.: Estates of Annie Daniels, Maurice L. Jennings, Ferdinand Zenz, Ludwig Rulach, Caroline V. Stroms.

FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—Set cases, 29191, 24516.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States District Court—Motions of course.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, March 10, 1902:

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice Peckham, and Mr. Justice McKenna.

98—Samuel Monroe et al., etc., appellants, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice McKenna.

148—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John S. Elliott; in error to the Kansas City Court of Appeals for the State of Missouri; judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice White.

46—Thomas Connolly et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Union Sewer Pipe Company; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan. Dissenting: Justice McKenna. Mr. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this case.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court: 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 118. The Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky; ordered, that these cases be restored to the docket for reargument before a full bench.

530—William H. Hurd, administrator, etc., petitioner, vs. Boston and Maine Railroad; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

549—C. and A. Potts & Co., petitioners, vs. Anderson Foundry and Machine Works; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

533—George H. McFadden et al., petitioners, vs. J. E. and W. E. Henderson; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

577—The Erie Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. James Moore; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

580—The Union Bank of Richmond, Va., petitioner, vs. The Board of Commissioners of the Town of Oxford, et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

535—The State of Missouri, at the relation of the Delmar Jockey Club et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William Zachritz, Judge, etc.; motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. D. A. Dearmond in behalf of Mr. Edward C. Crow for the defendant in error.

590—The New Orleans Water Works Co., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Louisiana et al.; motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. B. R. Forman for the defendants in error; motion that court refuse to consider motions to dismiss or affirm herein or to grant time to print record and file briefs in No. 591 submitted by Mr. Edgar H. Farrar for the plaintiff in error.

386—Henry O. Murphy et al., appellants, vs. James L. Utter et al.; arguments continued by Mr. John F. Dillon for the appellees and concluded by Mr. John G. Carlisle for the appellants.

363—The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, appellant, vs. J. Forrest Manning & Co.; argument commenced by Mr. A. S. Worthington for the appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Tuesday, March 11, will be as follows: 363, 409, 486, 503 [and 525 and 526], 162 [and 163], 188, 164 [and 190], 191, 192, and 193.

Sturgeon Bay Canal Open.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 10.—Word was received here today of the opening to navigation of the Sturgeon Bay Canal. The Goodrich steamer Iowa, Captain Stines, was the first vessel to go through this season. The opening is the earliest in twenty-seven years.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages.
Thomas Dunleavy of Racine, Wis., and Mamie Woods of same	21—20
Emil Slottag, Gustie Pahnke	20—22
Ray M. Colwell, Joliet Finch	26—24
Gustav Marmein, Emil Stender	27—19
Henry J. Kramer, Lillian G. Johnston	23—19
Charles Peuser, Antonia Manthey	30—23
Richard B. Cromwell, Ida L. Dedrick	29—27
Elijah Wood of Valparaiso, Ind., and Minnie L. Kindt	21—19
William E. Barnard, Aita G. Shirey	28—23
William F. Martin, Annie Kasdorf	27—20
David Grant, Kate O'Malle	30—24
Louis Abrams, Mabel G. Johnston	27—24
Alexander W. Busch, Laura B. Savage	27—22
Albert Reinhardt, Louise Babst	27—26
William A. Main, Florence L. Ballantine of Georgetown, Canada	31—27
Giacomo Minaco, Maria D. Ventura	26—17
Cesare Agostino, Helen McCormick	22—20
Nicholas Smith, Margaret Ryan	21—19
Richard W. Pike, Margaret M. Curtis	30—26
Hugh M. MacDonald, Laura E. Everett	31—30
Bennie Lasersvits, Fannie Kohn	22—18
Peter Karakis, Sarah Schlesinger	21—18
Coleman Miles, Hattie Porter	42—32
William Garrod of Morris, Ill., Martha Osmus of same	31—30
John H. Busch of Burlington, Wis., Mary A. Mahoney	29—17
Morris W. Simon, Flora Rubenstein	22—19
C. Howard Fisher of Queenston, Canada, Emelie C. Boynton	27—26
Andrew F. Mehan of Mason, Mich., Lydian Weakley of Mowsaria, Ill.	29—24
Robert Lewin of Viola, Ill., Anna Lewin	24—22
Archer I. Squire, Carrie Mahler	24—23
Henry Glason, Violet Ackerman	30—18
James Wilson, Mary Helm	40—31
William L. Beatty of Boone, Ia., Edna M. Groner of same	29—23
Antonio Moshano, Rustale Lauria	35—28
Paul Daniels of River Grove, Ill., Emma Klehn of same	24—27
George R. Richter, Edna L. Dunstan	24—19
Frank Glaser, Katie Mooney	27—19
Samuel Glasser, Nettie Mendelson	21—18
Alexander Tobt, Mary Lindhammer	34—27

"Are Really Excellent"

El Belmont Clear Havana Cigars

3 for 25c. to 3 for 50c.

Capricious March requires prudence.

Over-warm dressing just now—bad as reckless insufficiency in January—both dangerous.

Our spring o'coats are volunteering in great numbers—for this emergency—they like to see service—give lots of it.

Our snappy, short top-coats find quickening popularity. Chesterfield o'coats—medium lengths—mohair lined—silk lined and faced to the edge—$15 to $33—are solidly in favor.

These cravenette rain coats are long, full-back, smart styles—plus the invisible waterproofing—equally pleasing for sunshine or showery hours.

Umbrella protection is timely. Here are cerrola cloth umbrellas with steel rods and natural sticks, 75c—taffeta silk, steel rod, tight roll umbrellas, $1.50—finer silks, $2, $2.50, $3, up to $5.

Fancy precale shirts, cuffs attached or detached—$1—specials.

Easter street gloves—$1, $1.50, $2. Easter neckwear and Easter fixings in bunt'ooous array.

We continue this week only, our $12 sale of carried-over spring and summer suits—sold last year for $18 to $25.

F. M. ATWOOD,

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING

"ATWOOD BLDG." Cor. Clark and Madison Sts.

We fill orders by mail.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Swan Larson, Kristina Paulson	41—31
William Trapp of Hinsdale, Ill., Henriette Grandorf of La Grange, Ill.	22—20
William Rice, Marie Engelhardt	31—26
Charles Mullaney, May Sulky	23—34
Hendrik Dykstra, Aggie Boomsma	25—20
Eugene P. Connolly, Lillian A. Linn	38—31
Warren Streeter of Grand Rapids, Mich., Maud Thayer of Gobel, Mich.	21—22
Reuben J. Kelley, Minnie Snyder	42—23
George M. Shirk of New York, N. Y., Mae F. Pearson	40—31
George Burr, Mayme Hallaren	23—22
Henry Baumgarten, Jessie Roulette	26—21

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Main Bros. Box and Lumber company, Rago; capital $50,000; manufacturing lumber and boxes; incorporators, R. J. Main, James C. Main, George W. Main.

Columbia Case company, Chicago; capital $2,500; manufacturing satchels and leather and canvas articles; incorporators, Carl W. Uhle, Richard Eisemann, Walter A. Brendecke.

Atlas Grain company, Chicago; capital $20,000; dealing in grain, coal, lumber, and live stock; incorporators, Herbert D. Howe, Donald H. Mann, Gordon J. Murray.

Resume of today's page advertisement.

Anniversary of the opening of our new store. Magnificent display of silk waists, petticoats and the new shirt waists for Easter. Chic styles in ready-to-wear hats. New designs in brass beds. First anniversary sale of watches. Sale stylish new spring shoes.

Established in 1855.

Mandel's Daily Store News.

We close at 5:30 p. m.

Careful attention given to mail orders.

Special points of interest in Mandel's store.

When you come to view our rich collection of handsome silverware, we've a cozy little room where you can seat yourself at a finely carved table and inspect at your leisure the different pieces brought in, thus avoiding the usual fatigue of shopping.

Weather indications: Moderate; probably showers.

Mandel's editorial comment.

Tuesday, March 11th, 1902.

Anniversary of the opening of our new building.

One year! what a brief time and yet what an ocean of changes it may span! One year ago today we heralded the good news to our thousands of customers throughout the city of Chicago that our new building was open to the public.

We needed more space.

This new building was to be the final solution of a great difficulty. We needed more space. Every section throughout the store was overcrowded and laboring under great disadvantages, and the new building on Wabash avenue, rising nine stories in height with very near a quarter of a million square feet of floor space, seemed to us then abundantly large to house our stocks and provide for the growth of many years to come. Hardly were our stocks arranged and the building open, when business began to increase with a mighty impetus that showed that small quarters had been handicapping us far more than we had dreamed.

Correct store methods.

What's the reason for this phenomenal growth---a growth which we doubt has a parallel in the history of merchandising? It may be summed up briefly in three words, "correct store methods." We are gathering the fruits of 45 years of tireless striving towards the betterment of merchandise and the lowering of prices. The best possible quality, the lowest possible prices—this has been our constant aim.

A store for the accommodation of the people.

A part of our success is doubtless due to our recognition of the amenities of store keeping---establishing the principle that the store is for the accommodation of the people---that we have a genuine duty to perform in raising the standard of quality in goods sold and educating a correct public taste. Carrying out this idea we were among the first to offer to return money for the return of goods in every case where the least dissatisfaction existed. You may be wrong, we may be wrong, but we raise no quibbles, and whether the mistake is yours or ours the matter is immediately righted.

Courtesy of our clerical force.

The courtesy of the Mandel clerks is a matter frequently commented upon, and nothing gives us so much genuine pleasure and pride. Much of our success is due to the superior intelligence and courtesy of our clerical force. It is never too much trouble for a clerk in this store to show goods whether a sale is made or not. It's to the permanency of our patronage we look rather than the profits on immediate sales.

The retrospect is prophetic.

To these and kindred principles is due our unexampled progress the past year. The retrospect is prophetic of wonderful things to come. If, in one year, we could almost double our sales and the number of permanent customers, what has the future in store for Mandel Brothers?

Another new building.

That no one can foretell, but this much we promise you: During the year to come we intend to do better by you than in the year that is past. We see great opportunities for improvement and already our plans are being prepared for another new building, nearly twice as high as the one opened last year.

Broadening our store policy.

We are broadening our policy in every way. Shorter hours to our clerks by closing at 5:30 instead of 6 o'clock is one of the many changes made the past year—that's along the line of correct merchandising.

We are at the beginning of a new era. This anniversary day sees the car of progress in motion. From year to year it will move with accelerated speed and the Mandel's of the future like the Mandel's of today will be pointed out to visiting friends as the foremost merchandising house in America where quality is never sacrificed and the lowest prices compatible with the very highest standard of merchandise always prevail. We want you to remember this store because of the excellence of our goods rather than because of low prices. That's why we always sell merchandise that will stand the crucial test of time. When buying give quality due consideration, and we know that our prices will always merit your patronage.

Magnificent display of silk waists, petticoats, and new shirt waists.

Overflowing evidences that spring is at hand in our waist and petticoat section. The approach of Easter finds our stocks complete with the finest representation of the new spring styles to be seen in Chicago.

If any one doubts the leadership of the Mandel styles an inspection of our assortment of new garments for the spring of 1902 will prove convincing.

The latest Parisian designs are here, but we doubt if anything will please you as much as our new Crystal waist.

It's an exclusive Mandel design with that characteristic charm in the making that defies imitation. All who have seen it declare it the most beautiful effect of the season,

The new Crystal silk waist, prettily tucked yoke, fancy stock collar, trimmed with light blue, pink and white, made in new Maxim styles, in black and white only, at **5.95.**

Silk moire waist, made in Gibson effect, with the characteristic broad shoulders, tailor stitching, fancy stock collar, at **6.95.**

Silk petticoats—Four beautiful styles, handsomely trimmed with accordion plaited flounces, ruching and ruffles, made of the best quality of taffeta silk, in plain and changeable effects, all new umbrella styles, in rose, green, blue, red, tan, and other new spring shades, at **6.95.**

Shirt waists—Our showing of dainty shirt waists is magnificent, all the exclusive creations will soon be sold and the smart dresser chooses from a variety of fabrics. If you like, we'll make them to your special order, and you can select your own materials. You'll find our prices very reasonable.

Silk petticoats in six different styles, some handsomely trimmed with ruffles, accordion plaiting, ruching and hemstitching, in beautiful shades of plain and changeable silk—new umbrella styles—at **8.95.**

Kimono sacques—We want you to see our new kimonos. All who have resisted the charms of the kimono gowns up to now will be sure to yield to the new styles.

Three special lots of kimono sacques, made of fine lawn, trimmed with Persian or plain borders, yokes prettily trimmed with lace insertion and hemstitching, a variety of pretty colors, pink, blue, white and lavender, at **45c, 59c,** and **75c.**

Cotton grenadines for party gowns.

Main floor, Wabash-av.

There is no material more daintily effective for summer party dresses than the new cotton grenadines, of which we have an unsurpassed showing.

Cotton fabrics have been elaborated upon until they have seemingly reached their zenith in these grenadines, a beautiful, airy fabric which distances all other summer tissues, attaining that approximate perfection of lacy fineness which vies with the choicest silk pieces.

Quite plain, or figured with effective flower and vine patterns, in stripes, spots or nosegays. It will be hard to find two pieces alike in our stock, and every pattern is exclusive.

Prices, for lowness, are a wonder to all, **50c** per yard.

Duck suitings, 12½c.

Basement.

Duck is just the thing for the little tots' spring and summer wear, you know.

It's well adapted, too, for cool and breezy shirt waists.

We're simply sounding again the note of Mandel progressiveness when we tell you our remarkably low price—just **12½c** per yard.

Men's suspenders, 25c

Basement.

The faults most people find with 25 cent suspenders are that they haven't enough elastic in them, or that the elastic they do have is of poor quality.

These aren't the ordinary 25 cent suspenders though, they're higher priced grades—the "Crown" suspenders and others equally good.

But they're all going at one price irrespective of what they're really worth—at **25c.**

Sateen petticoats, 45c

Basement.

The same bargains that so many shoppers took advantage of last week. They're splendid petticoats, made of mercerized black sateen, nicely trimmed with accordion plaiting, ruffles and tucks. The best petticoat values in Chicago at **45c.**

Black henrietta, 48c.

Basement.

Black goods are high favorites again and of the black fabrics few are more popular than henriettas.

We bought a lot of them from the mill at a bargain the other day, so it's regular 75c values in 46-inch all-wool henriettas, while they last you take your choice at **48c.**

Paris letter.

Mandel Brothers,
20 and 22 Rue Richer,
Paris, Feb. 27th, 1902.

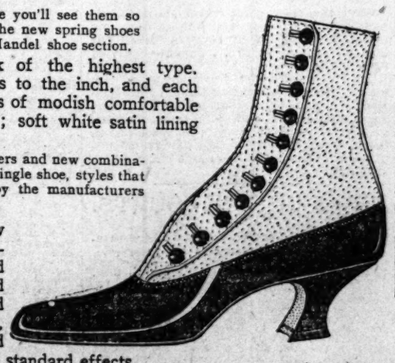
Messrs. Mandel Brothers.
Chicago, Illinois:

Shoes are participating, as never before, in the glories of magnificent attire; even our dressmakers assisting in attaining the perfection of delicate charm beloved by the fashionable for their footwear until the latter quite rivals the celebrated slipper of glass which fascinated Cinderella's Prince. In all the great establishments, a certain length of the material employed for an evening dress is reserved for shoes to match. More than beautiful are the vestments in which the modish foot is thus incased. They come in moire, damask, striped materials, embroidered or incrusted with precious fabrics. As velvet presents the disadvantage of making the foot look larger, with the velvet toilette is worn a shoe of satin, of embroidered gold or silver textiles, or certain of the rich old tissues, such as the handsome Louis lampas. Little buckles, at one time belonging to men's garters, in brass, gold, or steel, of antique model, fastened with narrow ribbon, are very recherche on this evening footwear. For the light colored shoes come the white or rose-hued stockings, all hose having quite lost their uniformity. They are "fantaisies," assorted according to the hue of the shoes, yellow or gray with tan or deer-tinted leather, for summer or indoor wear, with black satin slipper most ornate in silk embroidered with flower designs, done in open work or ornamented with Chantilly insertion, placed lengthwise, in spirals, crosswise, or even spangles and pearls wrought in the corners. The daytime perplexity of being daintly shod and at the same moment receiving support for the ankles has been dispelled by the invention of a boot which is entirely supplanting the shoe with ribbons. It shows the Louis XV. heel, and an upper surpassing the ankle merely by two buttons. It is usually made of dull kid with patent leather toecaps, small patterns and seams. Here in France, where the heavy lace boots are worn as a particular feature of rural life, this boot quite suffices for Parisian women long known for their fairy-like tread when confronting city mud and weather.

The stylish new spring shoes.

There are three things that fine shoemakers recognize as of vital importance in the products of their handicraft—style, fit and workmanship.

You'll travel far before you'll see them so happily united as in the new spring shoes now on display in the Mandel shoe section.



They're all handwork of the highest type. Stitching thirty-two stitches to the inch, and each stitch drawn by hand, soles of modish comfortable weight as flexible as elastic; soft white satin lining throughout.

A great variety of leathers and new combinations of leathers in a single shoe, styles that are given preference by the manufacturers who set shoe fashions.

Colonial modes, low strapped and button oxfords, the new strapped high boot, either buttoned or laced, military and French heels, afternoon, morning, street, evening and house styles—novelties and standard effects.

All those wonderful selections of faultlessly correct styles made by the best shoemakers in the world are offered you at prices that are very moderate for shoes of their quality—at, per pair, **3.00** to **9.00.**

Basement—new spring shoes, excellent values, per pair, **1.35** to **2.98.**

New designs in brass beds.

When the languorous breath of spring is here and that "tired feeling" comes over the enervated system at evening time, what a delightful luxury is signified in the word "bed."

In fact there is really no article of housefurnishing that adds so much to our comfort as the bed.

Beds which invite to sweetest slumber, both by their beauty and comfort-giving qualities, are found in our brass bed section—the largest and choicest display ever shown under one roof.

New bed models in charming art nouveau designs, trimmed as gracefully in brass as in the rare art materials used by the sculptor for expressing the new beautiful conceits.

The new, soft finish is preferred by some to the glossy glitter hitherto shown. It is employed for entire bedsteads or in effective combination with the more brilliant finish.

All the very latest bed creations at prices that astonish all posted buyers—**$2.50** up to **$450.00.** Enamel beds—olive green, brass mounts—a large line to select from—regular $7 values, at **4.75.**

Mandel Brothers.

$14 art rugs, 9.75.

Basement.

Handsome new art rugs, size 9x12. Oriental in colors and designs.

Reversible rugs, patterned on both sides, so doubly useful.

$14 is their regular price. We bought when the maker needed ready money, so they're yours for **9.75.**

Decorated china, 10c.

Basement.

Our recent sale of chinaware in open stock left a number of incomplete sets on our tables. These include cups, saucers, plates, cream pitchers, sugar bowls and other pieces in handsome floral pattern and gold illuminated china—choice at 10c.

The new Derby hat, $3

2d floor, State-st.

It's taking well with dressy men—it's popularity has even exceeded our expectations.

It deserves to, for it's a pleasing departure from the old style—a blending of Panama and Derby.

In fact, it's the ideal of up-to-dateness in hat styles, but isn't priced that way. A $5 hat at **$3.**

Gold spectacles, 3.50.

Eyeglasses and spectacles with frames and bows of solid gold—lenses of the very finest quality.

Your selection aided free of charge by the advice of an optical specialist.

There's a clear saving of two dollars on every pair of gold-mounted glasses bought here at **3.50.**

First anniversary sale watches.

We're celebrating the close of the first year of our new jewelry store by a unique sale, typical of our advanced and revolutionizing methods of selling jewelry.

It's a sale of watches at a reduction, coming at a time when factories have raised their prices. Far-sighted advance contracts we made explain our ability to make these quotations.

A $30 watch for $19. A finely adjusted man's watch, in two sizes, both open face and closed case. These desirable and dependable timepieces $19.

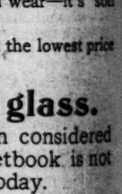
All the popular movements in a variety of handsome cases.

Elgin watches in gold filled cases, 7 and 15 jewel, $10.
Dueber watches in gold filled cases for chatelaine, $10.
Swiss watches in solid gold cases for $10.
Silver watches in finely carved cases for $10.
Gun metal watches, with splendid movements, $10.
Gold filled cases, with small diamond, $10.
Neillo watches, the new American watch, $10.
Solid gold open face Elgin watches, 14.94

A new corset with your new Easter gown: the Fasso.

We've all the new models to show, and the daintily gowned women of Chicago are going to wear Mandel corsets on Easter day.

The new corsets are a great improvement over the designs of previous years, both from the point of comfort and the stylish effect they secure.



The peerless Fasso, as you might expect, is again to the fore, claiming the recognition of superior merit; it comes in white coutil, black wool and dainty batistes, plain and brocaded effects, prices **5.90** to **$35.**

The Rejane is one of the most attractive corsets this spring, and many women are buying it to wear under their Easter habit. It's a very comfortable corset and secures the correct contour on hygienic principles, satin ribbon and girdle effects, four lengths; **5.50** to **15.50.**

Fleur de France, No. 2,000 will be more popular than ever; medium length, bias gore, straight front, low bust, in pink, blue and ecru brocade, **3.75.**

Fortescue, No. 81, new polka dot design, straight front, low bust, lace and ribbon trimmed, **$7.**

Chic styles in ready-to-wear hats.

"Seeing the milliner" used to be like "Going to the dressmaker," an ordeal to be dreaded, but that was before the advent of the ready-to-wear hat.

Our millinery parlors afford smart, chic creations all ready to put on that quite outrival the best work of the exclusive milliners who make hats to order.

The artists who designed them have been in touch with every manifestation of the season's style trend, and have worked out their ideas in colors that match perfectly all the new shades in fabrics for tailored gowns.

There's a spic and span appearance, a chic piquancy about our ready-to-wear hats that distinguishes them from all others.

A superb exposition of original styles in women's ready-to-wear hats—splendid values at **$5, 5.75, 8.75,** and **$10.**

New French challis are arriving every day.

They're the newest conceits, originated by those master artists of fabric designing who have given renown to the challis factories of France.

Far and away the handsomest collection of French challis ever brought to this country.

Months ago we set these talented textile makers at work, specifying that their finest products were to be reserved exclusively for Mandel Brothers.

We've never had such a profusion of those high-class challis that are beyond imitation in the inferior product.

A challis is one of those fabrics that never lose their popularity—charmingly adapted for either house, evening or reception wear—it's soft and clingy and light, yet splendid in wearing quality.

Silk stripe and all-wool challis in splendid variety at the lowest price of the season—**50c** to **75c** per yard.

Bargains in American cut glass.

Rich American cut glass has generally been considered a luxury for the rich, but an expansive pocketbook is not necessary to compass one's desire in this line today.

We are showing today a vast assemblage of some of the finest pieces of American rich cut glassware made in this country.

Not large, expensive pieces, but the kind that is at all times capable of moderate pricing, and which the prudent housewife is on the watch for. Today, however, we quote them at about half the usual prices—regular $5 values at the extremely low price, each, **2.95.**

American cut glass 8-inch salad bowls, good quality.
2.95 **American cut glass sugar and cream sets, very desirable.** **2.95**
American cut glass celery trays, splendid value.
Assortment of American cut glass water bottles.
In all the recent new cuttings and hand finished.

Tapestry portieres & couch covers

They are the products of the best European weavers and the patterns are exclusive to Mandel Brothers.

When making your spring time alterations in your house you'll have need of such materials.

Buying them now and here means a saving that is well worth your consideration—the range of patterns offered for selection is very extensive and the prices very moderate.

4.85 and 6.50 for bordered portieres on Victoria Reps—specially good quality in a number of pleasing and effective designs.

7.50 for couch covers—60 inches wide, colored magnificently, patterned directly after expensive Persian rugs.

$2 per yard for figured Verona velours, reds or greens, 50 inches wide, regular 3.25 grade, and desirable in every way.

Wall papers that really beautify.

The transformation of a cheerless apartment into a place of beauty lies in the power of paper such as we can show you—designs that are perfect art creations.

Style is a most important point, too, and we will tell you just what are the most favored modes in the most tastefully appointed homes of the country—not only in America but abroad.

Everything is here that can please you in the line of wall papers—the new brown tones which many are seeking as a change from the lately popular greens and reds, the charming fresco effects, the English flower patterns and the French Art Nouveau effects, as incomparable in a wall paper as a bit of jewelry.

And we'll quote you the lowest prices possible for a high grade of paper and a high grade of work.

All sorts of interior decorative work—hardwood floors, papering, frescoing, stained glass windows, draperies, etc., done by the [illegible] corps of expert decorators at very moderate expense.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902—SIXTEEN PAGES.

DRUGGIST DEFIES 'PHONE COMPANY.

Retains Instrument Without Slot Attachment Despite Efforts to Remove It.

NAME LEFT OUT OF BOOK.

Dr. E. R. Engels, Forty-seventh Street and Union Avenue, Admired by Colleagues.

FIGHT IS TO BE KEPT UP.

Members of the Retail Druggists' association who are preparing to fight the Chicago Telephone company and its slot 'phones "point with pride" to the way one South Side druggist has defied the telephone company for four years and kept the obnoxious machine out of his store. The druggist is Dr. E. R. Engels, Forty-seventh street and Union avenue.

Dr. Engels has one of the old-fashioned desk telephones, without the slot attachment, and for four years the Chicago Telephone company has allowed it to remain, although the contract ran out two years ago. The telephone company has coaxed and threatened, but members of the Retail Druggists' association say that for once the big corporation has been "bluffed." Dr. Engels says he simply has stood up for his rights.

Expiration of Old Contract.

His trouble with the telephone company began just after the death of his brother, E. C. Engels, the former proprietor of the apothecary shop. E. C. Engels had signed a contract with the company to pay $200 a year for the use of the old-fashioned desk telephone. The contract was for two years, and it expired in 1898, a year after E. C. Engels died.

When the contract ran out the telephone company sent an agent to the store to notify the new proprietor that he must install a 10-cent slot machine. He refused, and the contract agent visited the store. Dr. Engels held out, however. Then, it is said, the telephone company threatened to remove it forcibly. Dr. Engels has a square jaw, however, and he was not frightened.

"I would like to have seen them take that telephone out of my store," said Dr. Engels yesterday in telling his experience. "In the first place, they knew they had no legal right to do such a thing under their franchise. In the second place, if they had tried to take it out, there are people around here who would have been called in to stop it. I told them so when they said they would take it out. I threatened to spend every penny I had invested before I would let that telephone go, and they let it stay. I haven't any contract with them, but I pay them $200 a year and they have stopped bothering me."

The telephone company has tried to even up with Dr. Engels by not printing his name in the telephone book. Although they have been asked several times to put the drug store in the printed list, no attention has been paid to the request. The name of the former proprietor of the store, who signed the original contract, is retained in one of the catalogues, however. As the present proprietor is a physician he gets no benefit from that.

Admire Dr. Engels' Pluck.

Dr. Engels declares that the $200 a year he pays is small compensation for the old-fashioned 'phone. It is said by other members of the Retail Druggists' association, however, that the telephone is one of the most profitable in that part of the city, and they regard this as an added reason for admiring Dr. Engels' pluck.

Five-cent slot 'phones have been forcibly installed in place of the 10-cent 'phones in nearly all the drug stores in Dr. Engels' neighborhood. The druggists say that many also have been placed in saloons in the neighborhood, and that no guarantee is required of the saloonkeepers. They declare that President Sabin's axiom that a 'phone talk is worth but five cents to be all wrong in the case of drug store telephones.

Complaints of the Druggists.

Here are some of the annoyances which the druggists enumerate as grounds for their "kicks":

Being called out of bed at 1 or 2 a. m. to summon a doctor two blocks away.

Carrying from twenty-five to fifty messages a day to persons living sometimes a half mile away.

Ordering groceries and meat from neighboring shops for persons whom they never heard of.

Paying the telephone company for brass and lead slugs found in their 'phones.

Paying for long distance calls by persons who shut themselves in the telephone booth and impersonate the druggist.

Making change for patrons of the telephone company, a trouble not worth the returns, the druggists say.

Imposed On by Patrons.

To show how the retail druggists are imposed on by patrons of the telephone company, President August Merz of the Retail Druggists told yesterday of one member of the association who is fighting a bill for $8 which the company is trying to collect from him on a long distance message to the Pan-American exposition. Some one entered the druggist's telephone booth unknown to him, it is claimed, and impersonated the druggist, while he held the wire to Buffalo nearly an hour.

President Merz declared that few druggists outside the down-town district receive more than $1 or $2 a month as their share of the slot telephone receipts.

The Retail Druggists' association will hold a meeting soon to devise a way of arranging its grievances with the 'phone company.

SEEKS A PASTOR IN KENTUCKY.

Vestry of Grace Episcopal Church Is Negotiating with the Rev. Baker T. Lee of Lexington.

The vestry of Grace Episcopal Church is negotiating with the Rev. Baker T. Lee of Lexington, Ky., to become rector of the church, succeeding the Rev. E. M. Stires, who recently accepted a call to St. Thomas' Church in New York. A telegram from Lexington last night said the Rev. Mr. Lee had the matter under advisement, and that he probably would accept the place. R. Floyd Clinch, speaking for Grace Church, said yesterday that no formal call had been extended to the Kentucky minister, but admitted the congregation was favorably impressed by him.

DOCTOR'S WIFE ASKS A DIVORCE

Mrs. George F. Fiske, in Her Petition, Charges Her Husband with Repeated Acts of Cruelty.

Dr. George F. Fiske, 100 State street, and well known in Lake Forest, is the defendant in a divorce suit begun yesterday in the Superior Court by his wife, Gertrude B. Fiske. The basis of the suit is cruelty. According to the bill the couple were married on Aug. 9, 1890. Mrs. Fiske does not specify the acts of cruelty. She asks for an absolute divorce and an order of court requiring her husband to provide for their two sons, Samuel and George.

FAMOUS JEWELRY AUCTIONEER WHO IS DEAD.

With the death of P. J. Burroughs, known in jewelry circles as the "King of the Auctioneers," pased away the recognized leader of his profession, as he was pleased to call it. "Pete" Burroughs had an international reputation, and during the last five years auctioned off between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of jewelry in practically every large city of the country. He was engaged in getting rid of the surplus stock of Hight & Fairfield in Butte, Mont., when he died. He was born in Fremont, O.

PETER J. BURROUGHS.

For twenty years Burroughs was engaged as an auctioneer. His capital was an expressive face, a pleasing voice, and a wealth of stories. With these he has been known to sell $125,000 worth of jewelry in ten days, a feat he performed on State street when Joseph & Fish closed out their stock a decade ago.

His methods were simple. He used the common sign device to gather the prospective buyers in the stores, and once there he caught their attention with his stories. Once the sale got well under way, he forced prices higher than schedule value. He sold the stock of Giles Bros., who were in business where Hyman, Berg & Co. are now situated, for 10 per cent more than its appraised value, although that was $350,000.

Burroughs had dates for his services as far as a year ahead. Even the jewelers of London, England, made contracts with him. He received 10 per cent of the total sales, and the lowest commission made by him in any of the last five years was $31,000. He was a close friend of Senator Hanna, who wanted him to go on the stump during the last Presidential campaign, and of President McKinley, who wanted him to study law. His body will arrive here tomorrow, en route to Fremont, O., where it will be interred. His local office was Room 811, 103 State street, and while in Chicago he boarded at the Palmer House.

PROOF IN TOWN PAY-ROLL

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION HUNTS EVIDENCE OF IRREGULARITY.

Finds Names of Saloonkeepers and a Lodging-House Owner on the List of Deputy Collectors—One of the Men Accused of Being in a "Colonization" Scheme—Offices Required to Close Practically Today—Sum Collected Thought to Be Large.

The Citizens' association is gathering testimony which its officers believe will show fraud in the South Town pay rolls. Secretary Hoyt King has discovered that ten men on the pay roll audited on Feb. 22 were saloonkeepers and one, Edward Bohn, was the proprietor of a lodging-house at 330 Clark street. It was this lodging-house that the Municipal Voters' league condemned as the center of a colonization scheme to carry the First Ward.

The league charged that its representative found seventy-three lodgers under the care of Bohn on Thursday night, thirty-seven of them sitting on chairs. Bohn was paid $5 per day as a deputy collector, his affidavit asserting that he had earned $25 during the five days he worked.

Useless Errands of Collectors.

Secretary King yesterday received a letter from Dr. S. A. McWilliams of the South Town, which added to his conviction that deputy collectors are hired simply to oblige politicians. The letter said, in part:

"On Jan. 21, 1902, I paid my personal tax to the South Town Collector at 110 La Salle street. One week afterwards a South Town Collector called for my personal property tax. I informed him that it was paid, and he went away without a word.

"In another week two South Town Collectors called, together, with one book and asked for my personal property tax. I showed them my receipt and they went away without a word."

"The experience of Dr. McWilliams simply is that of scores of citizens in the South Town," said Secretary King. "The Citizens' association sent the collector a check for its taxes, and deputies called on us twice afterwards to collect it."

Town Collections Near an End.

Yesterday was the last day under which the town offices are supposed to remain open for collections. Should the bill passed by the last Legislature abolishing the towns be approved by the people at the coming election, this will be the last year of town collections. Commencing today collections will be made at the office of the County Treasurer.

It is thought that the sum collected this year by the town officers will exceed that of 1901. Last year the collectors took in $8,619,673. As the collectors have turned little money over to the city and county, it is impossible to estimate the sum they have collected this year.

The lower tax rate and the inconvenience experienced by those who paid their taxes at the County Treasurer's office last year are believed to have aided the collectors this year. The County Treasurer, however, says there will be no necessity for crowding in future, as the desks have been arranged so they accommodate six times the number they did last year.

CHARGES LOSS TO ATTORNEYS.

Mrs. Malinda Hayes Tells Story of Suit Dating Back Twenty-five Years.

Mrs. Malinda Hayes, a widow living at 369 South Campbell avenue, has brought suit in the Circuit Court to set aside a Sheriff's sale. Her troubles date back to May 10, 1877, when Alron M. Lawver secured a judgment against her for $644. After the judgment, it is alleged, a settlement was agreed upon, whereby Mrs. Hayes paid $300 in full satisfaction. Notwithstanding, it is said, the judgment was revived in October, 1894, and Mrs. Hayes employed Attorney John L. Goodwin to represent her. She believed her case was being cared for by her attorney till in November following, she alleges, she was informed that another judgment for the amount had been entered. Then she employed another attorney named W. S. Bailey and another settlement was effected, whereby Mrs. Hayes paid $200. In spite of the second settlement the Sheriff sold her interest in her home at 369 South Campbell avenue in October, 1897.

ELKS WILL BURY BILLY RICE.

Hot Springs Lodge Takes Charge of Funeral of the Dead Minstrel, Which Takes Place Today.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 10.—[Special.]—The remains of Billy Rice, the veteran minstrel, will be interred in a local cemetery here tomorrow. The statement that he would fill a pauper's grave was without any foundation. The funeral will be held under the auspices of the local lodge of Elks. Frank Dammeron has placed on foot a monument fund for the purpose of erecting a tablet over the grave.

BLAME ALLEY JUNK SHOPS

POLICE AND LARGER DEALERS SAY SMALL CONCERNS DO HARM.

Buy Stolen Stuff from Children and Sell It—Places Fronting on Canal Street All Claim to Obey the Ordinance Relative to Purchasing from Boys Under Eighteen Years of Age—Girl Immigrant Fined for Theft to Get Food for Family.

It is the dealers in junk who operate in small buildings fronting on alleys and in small rooms in dwellings, and the peddlers searching the alleys, who buy stolen junk from children and thereby lead them to lives of crime.

This is the statement of the majority of junk dealers in South Canal street, recognized as the headquarters of the business, and it is borne out by the testimony of the police. The police further say that with the force limited to its present size it is impossible to regulate all the small junk shops, which are frequently masked in rag pickers' rooms and in stables and in the basements of dwellings. The places which do business openly are kept under a strict surveillance and the officers and proprietors all declare that they observe the ordinance which forbids the purchase of junk from a minor under 18 years of age.

Unable to Watch All.

"If I had all the plain clothes detectives on the force at my disposal, I could not be certain that there was no illegal traffic in junk in my district," said Captain Wheeler of the Maxwell Street Police Station yesterday. "We can and do watch the larger dealers, who do business openly, but the little places, which are not conducted openly, are the ones that give us the most bother. There are hundreds of them. Brass and copper they buy is usually melted up at once, and it identification prevented. One shop started up right across the street from the window of my office, and I did not find it out for three weeks. The larger dealers will not patronize the boys, but many small dealers will buy from any one and take anything, even if they know it is stolen. We follow up every complaint at once, and it is by arresting and punishing these men that we manage to keep the evil down."

In support of the statements of the police that the junk traffic is watched as closely as the limited number of detectives admits, the last annual report of the Chief of Police shows that 175 junk dealers were arrested and a large number fined for infractions of the laws.

Statements of Larger Dealers.

The statements of a number of the larger junk dealers follow:

Blethstein & Cohen, 397 South Canal street—We do not buy anything from boys. Our business is largely in bottles, and these we get from peddlers or buy in large lots. The police watch us closely, and we would be running a big risk in taking stolen goods from children.

H. Blethstein, 415 South Canal street—I have been seven years in the business without buying from boys, and I think they must sell what they steal to the peddlers or dealers in back rooms. They never come here.

M. Kabaker, 457 South Canal street—I do not buy from boys. I get my junk from peddlers. Maybe the peddlers get stolen goods from children, but I never buy any from them myself.

M. Cohen, 483 South Canal street—Yes, I know about Miss Addams, and what she says about the boys selling junk is true, but not here in my store. I buy from no boys, but from auctions and business people, and some from peddlers. It is the rag shops and the peddlers who buy what the boys have stolen and not the places on Canal street. The risk is too great, for the police would take away a man's license if he were caught at it.

Steals to Support Parents.

A bit of testimony supporting Miss Addams' statement that children of the river wards steal for the support of their parents was brought up in Justice Dooley's police court yesterday morning. Kate Skok, 124 West Sixteenth street, who came to Chicago only four days ago from Hungary, was arraigned for stealing potatoes from Wisconsin Central railroad cars at Jefferson street. She told the court, through an interpreter, that she did not know she was doing wrong, and did it to get food for the family. She was dismissed with a small fine.

BANK CHARGES $30,000 FRAUD.

Story of How Continental National Lost Big Sum to Be Told Before Judge Kavanagh Today.

The story of how the Continental National Bank lost $30,000 will be told before Judge Kavanagh in the trial of Samuel Levy and Isadore Berkenfield, charged with conspiracy. The charge is based on the claim that the defendants, doing a clothing business as S. Levy & Co., conspired to make a false representation of their assets, and by means of these representations secured loans to the amount of $30,000, and could not be made to return the money.

FUNSTON COMES AS CITY'S GUEST.

Series of Entertainments to Honor Hero of the Philippines.

BANQUET IS THE FEATURE

Marquette Club Arranges a Busy Program for Visitor's Two Days' Stay.

WILL BE MET AT ENGLEWOOD

Brigadier General Frederick Funston of Kansas will become the guest of Chicago today. Arriving from Washington this afternoon at 2:50 o'clock, he will be welcomed in Englewood by a committee from the Marquette club, the organization which was instrumental in inducing him to visit Chicago. The General will remain in the city for two days, and during that time will be a guest at a series of banquets, luncheons, theater parties, and other social affairs.

Upon his arrival down-town General Funston will be escorted to the Auditorium Annex. During the afternoon he will be taken for a drive through Lincoln Park and later will stop at the Germania club.

Banquet at Marquette Club.

A banquet will be given by the Marquette club in its clubhouse this evening. Former Congressman George E. Adams will act as toastmaster. Besides General Funston, the other speakers will be General John C. Black, Myron T. Herrick, and W. F. Gurley.

Accompanied by a committee, General Funston will make a tour of the city tomorrow morning. He will visit the Stock-Yards, the Board of Trade, the library, and othe points of inteest in the business section.

At noon the General will be the guest of the Press club at an informal reception, which will last an hour. He then will be driven to the Chicago Athletic association, which offers a "ladies' day" program, and later will attend the matinée at the Illinois Theater. In the evening he will be the guest of John T. McCutcheon at the Studebaker, where he will witness George Ade's play, "The Sultan of Sulu."

Leaves City on Thursday.

After the theater General Funston will pay a short visit to the banquet of the Chicago Yacht club at the Victoria Hotel. He will leave Chicago early on Thursday morning.

The following guests from out of town will attend the banquet tonight: General Charles King of Milwaukee, General Elwell S. Otis, Lieutenant Burton F. Mitchell of Kansas, Lafayette Young of Des Moines, and William Allen White, Charles S. Gleed, and Philip P. Campbell of Kansas.

SHOOTING OF FUGITIVES IS ATTACKED BY JUDGE DUNNE.

Declares Running Away Is Not Sufficient Provocation to Warrant a Policeman in Trying to Kill a Thief.

Judge Dunne does not believe that a policeman has any right to shoot down a fugitive in ordinary cases. He said so yesterday during the trial of James Madden and Charles Livingston on a charge of robbery.

Madden appeared in court, weak and pale from the effect of a bullet wound in the shoulder received from Lieutenant Sullivan of the Stanton Avenue Police Station on the night of Feb. 23, shortly after Joseph Mangan had been robbed of a watch by Madden and Livingston. Both men in court admitted the robbery but claimed that it was a drunken prank.

The question of punishment was before the court, and Madden's attorney made the plea:

"My client will carry all his life the mark of his indiscretion——"

"It is his own fault," interrupted Assistant State's Attorney Frank Crowe.

"I don't know about that," declared Judge Dunne. "I don't know that I would assist any officer to arrest me, and I do not know what right an officer has to kill a man who is merely running away to avoid arrest."

The court sentenced both men to a month in the County Jail.

PUPIL ACTORS EXPECT BIG SUM FOR BOYS' HOME.

Large Demand for Seats for the Performance Friday of "The Rivals" by South Division Students.

When the pupils of the South Division High School present "The Rivals" at Steinway Hall next Friday evening for the benefit of the Rural Home and School for Boys, Chicago society will be there in force to greet them. Theater parties will attend from all divisions of the city.

The pupils who have offered their services have hopes that a large sum will be added to the funds already raised. Promises of attendance and requests for seats are being received until it is thought that many may have to be contented with "standing room only." From the South Side a large party of young women will attend, with Miss Vivian Weaver.

Weeks ago the high school boys and girls became interested in the plans for building the home. Their services were offered through Milton Waldman, secretary of the club, to Henry E. Weaver, chairman of the Executive committee for the home.

ARRESTS BY BRIDGETENDER.

Fred Roth of Erie Street Draw Captures Three Men Charged with Stealing Hides.

Captain Revere of the East Chicago Avenue Station discovered an honest bridgetender yesterday afternoon when Fred Roth, at the Erie street bridge, caught three out of five alleged thieves. C. Moench & Sons company, Dearborn avenue and Kinzie street, discovered yesterday that some one had taken $60 worth of hides. The matter was made known to the police, but their next information came from Roth. He had just returned from his luncheon, when he saw his assistant, Terrence Henry, and four friends standing near a pile of hides awaiting a wagon. Roth succeeded in holding Henry and two of the men. John McCarthy and George Nevin. It is claimed that the hides are the ones lost by Moench & Sons. The men were locked up.

Crushed Under Falling Derrick

Daniel Manson, a stone setter on the new Federal Building, was crushed under a falling derrick yesterday. His left leg was broken above the knee and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where it was said his injuries were serious. Manson is about 50 years old and lives at 5228 South Park avenue.

Postmaster Coyne to Lecture.

Postmaster Coyne will give his stereopticon show and lecture on "Cub" at the Central Baptist Church, Jackson boulevard and Lincoln street, on Thursday night for the benefit of the Sunday school.

CHICAGO YOUNG WOMAN BECOMES A NOVELIST

"The Thrall of Leif the Lucky," a book dealing with the hardy Norwegian explorer of the eleventh century, Leif Ericsson, will be given to the public on March 19, and with its circulation will become known a Chicago young woman who enters the field as an author.

Miss Ottilie E. Liljencrantz is the young woman. Her story deals with her hardy forefathers who sought to spread the Christian religion throughout Greenland. In obeying the mandate of Eric the Red they are said to have touched upon American shores as early as the eleventh century.

MISS OTTILIE A. LILJENCRANTZ.

Miss Liljencrantz has frequently written plays for the amateurs of Hyde Park, but this is her first work as a novelist. She is the daughter of Gustave A. M. Liljencrantz of 3808 Elmwood avenue.

The story, which tells of Ericsson's adventures in the then unknown regions, is based upon historical fact, but the author takes the privilege of the novelist in creating a number of exciting situations. The events are well told in a promising style, which leads to the belief among the young woman's friends that the venture will be a success.

SHARP REPLY BY CRILLY

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONER RESENTS RECENT CHARGES.

Probable Retirement of Mr. Donnersberger from the Presidency, Which Would Deprive Him of Salary, He Attributes as the Cause of That Member's Resignation—Denies That There Has Been Any Politics in the Board—Candidates for Vacancies.

South Park Commissioner D. F. Crilly returned to Chicago yesterday and immediately issued a reply to the charges that the South Park board is being made the adjunct of a political machine. He attacked the claims that Joseph Donnersberger had resigned his membership because of attempts to "machinize" that body. He disputes much of the credit which has been given Mr. Donnersberger for improving the condition of the South Park system.

"I am not and never have been connected with any political machine," said Mr. Crilly. "I never have spoken to Mr. Lorimer, and only know him from pictures in the newspapers. Neither Judge Haney nor any of the Judges on the Circuit bench ever has asked me for a single favor as Park Commissioner. Of the several hundred employés of the park I have secured the appointment of not to exceed five during my two years in office. Mr. Donnersberger has done and continues to do all the appointing, and does so without consultation or advice from the other members of the board.

Big Pay for Donnersberger.

"Mr. Donnersberger has been a member of the board for thirteen years, and has drawn a salary of $3,000 a year for ten or eleven years of that time, aggregating $30,000 or $33,000. Now that he sees in the coming year his probable retirement as President, without a salary, he resigns."

Mr. Crilly contends that Mr. Donnersberger opposed the dredging of the lagoons, necessary to completing Jackson Park; that he fought against the recent $500,000 bond issue, which allowed many portions of the park system to be reclaimed from "cabbage patches" and "plats of mud."

"From my first association with the board," continued Mr. Crilly, "I found Mr. Donnersberger in full control of everything. He has contracted on his own responsibility for the feed furnished the 125 horses owned by the park. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of buildings are under way in the parks. Mr. Donnersberger has assumed the responsibility for this work individually and is having it done by day labor at less than union wages."

Stand by Their Charges.

Mr. Donnersberger and his friends remain firm in their charges that politics is creeping into the board. It is insisted that the monster petition in Mr. Donnersberger's behalf shall be considered by the Circuit Court Judges and his resignation returned.

Among those who have been proposed for the two vacancies, should Mr. Donnersberger's resignation be accepted, are A. G. Leonard, Lyman A. Walton, Leander D. Condee, J. A. Edwards, and George H. Hess.

ELEVATORS AGAIN IN DISPUTE.

County Board Notifies Builders to Make Changes at Once or Contract Will Be Forfeited.

The elevators in the County Building have been declared unsatisfactory by the County Architect, and the County board yesterday declared that if the contractors did not make the elevators satisfactory within twenty-four hours the contract would be declared violated. The Ellithorpe Elevator company has received half the money on the contract, but the other half is in the County Treasury and will be used to place the elevators in proper condition.

DIVER STICKS IN "DEATH POOL."

Searcher for Body of Patrick O'Neill Sinks in Soft Mud—Three Men Effect Rescue.

While exploring the "death pool" at Thirty-third street and Kedzie avenue yesterday in a vain search for the body of Teamster Patrick O'Neill, City Diver Daniel Donovan became stuck fast in the soft mud at the bottom, and was rescued only by the combined tugging of three men at the windlass. The driver made no further attempts to descend into the pit, but asserts he will renew his attempt today.

Donovan experienced difficulty in working, for he found the water so black he could not see through the helmet eyes. On the first of his two trips he was down in the pool twenty minutes and became convinced the use of dynamite was necessary.

Today the work of blowing the crust from the surface of the pool will be continued. The presence of the cap and mitten found on the surface of the pool entrenches the police in the belief O'Neill lost his life while taking a short cut through the prairie.

DENEEN TOO ILL TO APPEAR.

Stays at Home All Day and Hopes to Be in His Office This Morning.

State's Attorney Charles S. Deneen was indisposed yesterday and did not appear at his office during the day. Mr. Deneen said last night that he was much improved and that he hoped to be in his office this morning.

LELAND TAKES NEW NAME

PLACE TO BE CALLED HOTEL STRATFORD AFTER APRIL 1.

Control Passes from W. H. Dildine to George B. Weaver, Manager of Kinsley's, Who Represents Local Syndicate — Important Improvements to Be Made, the Cost Aggregating About $150,000—Firth Avenue Property Transferred.

The Leland Hotel, a name that hostelry has borne since Warren Leland assumed its management in 1881, will be renamed on April 1 the Hotel Stratford. A change of management also will take place at that time, George B. Weaver, manager of Kinsley's, representing a local syndicate, will assume control for five years, W. H. Dildine, the present lessee, retiring.

Nothing would be given out as to the terms of the new lease or as to those behind Mr. Weaver in the matter, but it is understood that Bryant H. Barber, the owner of the hotel property, is prominently connected with the deal. Mr. Weaver said yesterday he would retire from all connection with Kinsley's and that Mr. Baumann was in no way connected with the new venture.

Many Improvements Made.

The hotel has for some time been undergoing extensive remodeling, an entirely new office having been built at a cost of $50,000. Altogether, when present plans have been carried out, the cost of the remodeling, Mr. Weaver said, would approximate $150,000.

Much of this was done under the management of Mr. Dildine, who secured control of the property two years ago. He came here from Sioux City. He refurnished the house throughout and greatly improved it in every way.

The hotel was the first of the large ones constructed after the fire. It was then called the Gardiner House, after one of the lessees, who were Gardiner & Gould. They conducted the hotel until 1881, when Warren Leland assumed control, continuing its management until 1892.

Fifth Avenue Realty Transferred.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust company has taken title to the property at 163-165 Fifth avenue, 40x90 feet, the consideration being $85,000. Charles T. Trego and wife conveyed the property, which is improved with a four-story brick building. The 1899 valuation was $80,115.

Edward Mendel has sold to Mrs. Flora M. Witkowsky the apartment-house property at the northeast corner of Calumet avenue and Forty-first street, 34½x125½ feet, for $50,000.

Charles A. Mallory has sold to Charles C. Lutts the northwest corner of Union avenue and Seventy-eighth street, east front, 80x125 feet, with flat improvements, for $18,000.

William L. Kline has sold to Gustav Elser the premises on Ashland avenue 138 feet north of Balmoral avenue, west front, 50x183 feet, for $17,500, subject to an incumbrance of $6,200.

Some Important Loans.

Several important loans were recorded yesterday. The largest was one of $90,000 by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company to James H. McCarkle, secured on the property on South Canal street 70 feet north of Harrison street, east front, 100x159 feet. It runs ten years at 4½ per cent and contains the prepayment clause.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co. have made a loan of $30,000, five years, at 4½ per cent, to Charles F. Paxton, secured on the premises 185-187 Van Buren street, 53½x86 feet.

The Royal Trust company is trustee in a loan of $31,000, three months, at 6 per cent, to Ernst T. Johnson, on 60x100 feet, west front, at the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Sixty-third street.

Watson & Bartlett have purchased from Herman T. Teninga, a real estate broker at Kensington, 703 lots, comprising the unsold part of the Masonic addition in Harvey. The consideration is said to be $100,000. The property is situated between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, and Stewart avenue and Halsted street.

PINKERTONS FEEL NO ALARM.

Superintendent Shoemaker Discounts Threats Made While Attending Funeral at Cripple Creek.

"On the principle that a barking dog is not likely to bite I do not attach much importance to the threats of the former Attorney General of Colorado when he says he will drive all Pinkerton men from Cripple Creek or die in the attempt," said Superintendent Shoemaker yesterday.

At the funeral of S. E. Kuykendall in Cripple Creek on Sunday former Attorney General Eugene Engley is reported to have laid his hand on the coffin and taken an oath to drive the Pinkertons out of the town. Mr. Kuykendall was father of Kerch Kuykendall, who was captured in the battle under ground in the Independence mine, in which a number of ore thieves were taken by Pinkerton men. The father had died after the son had been found guilty in court of assault on Lee Glockner with intent to kill. Engley held that it amounted to murder of the old man by the detectives.

"This man's talk sounds like political bombast," continued Mr. Shoemaker, "and I do not see how he intends to carry out his threat. Our men are simply protecting the mineowners against thieves, and the orderly people will back us up in that. There has been no report made of any trouble from the Denver office, and I do not expect any."

STREET LIGHTING TO BE REDUCED.

City Electrician Ellicott to Cut Off 150 Arc Lamps and 1,700 Gasoline.

LIST ILLUMINATED SIGNS.

Firemen Must Work Forty-eight Days in the Year Without Any Pay.

VACATIONS FOR THE POLICE.

City Electrician Ellicott announced yesterday that he would cut down expenses in his department by reducing the number of lights in the city. The suggestion that he might economize by discharging some of the men on his pay roll he dismissed as impracticable.

According to the figures of the electrician he will have to cut out 150 arc lights and 1,700 gasoline ones in order to bring the expenditures of his department within its income. The reduction in arc lights will be in the down-town district and in the gasoline in the outlying territory.

Mr. Ellicott also evolved a plan whereby he could increase the number of lights by special assessment. Corporation Counsel Walker, however, put a sudden end to this proposition by deciding it would be illegal. He called attention to the case of Blair against the city, in which the Supreme Court held that the plan to do street sprinkling by special assessment was illegal, and said the plan to light the streets by the same manner was open to even more serious objections. In the Blair case the court held that special taxation could only be allowed for something approaching permanent improvements.

A directory of the electric signs in the down-town district has been made by Mr. Ellicott. In the territory in the First Ward, north of Van Buren street, he found ninety-six of these signs and six in other parts of the city. Many of these signs he considers dangerous on account of their weight. One in State street fell recently and injured two women.

Firemen's Pay to Be Cut.

Fire Chief Musham announces that he sees no way to economize in his department except by making his men work forty-eight days of the year without pay. "I can't give them vacations," he says, "as that would mean bringing the various companies below the number of men at which they must be kept in order to fight fires effectively, or else reducing the number of companies, and we have not enough as it is."

Superintendent of Police O'Neill sticks to his first plan of giving his men thirty-six days' vacation without pay. All who want longer time of absence are invited to make their desires known at once. One policeman who timidly approached the Chief with a request for nine months' leave of absence without pay was received like a long lost brother. He was not allowed to leave the office until his application was made out. "That will help a little," remarked the Chief. "Any more like him will be welcome."

City May Not Rent Sidewalks.

Corporation Counsel Walker decided that the city has no right to grant the use of sidewalk space for anything in the nature of permanent use to any one. This includes not only the space on the outer part of the walk but the three feet next to the building line as well. The opinion is based on the decision of the Supreme Court that the ownership of the streets, from building line to building line, is in the people of the entire State, not of the city in which they are located, and that the title is in the municipality only as trustee of the people.

Aldermen View 'Phone Conduit.

Aldermen Jackson, Mayor, and Minwegen, the committee appointed by the City Council to make an examination of the tunnel work done by the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone company, during the day went through part of the five miles of conduits now completed. They were accompanied by Commissioner of Public Works Blocki and President Wheeler of the company. The party entered the tunnel at Dearborn and Van Buren streets and came out at Randolph and State streets, after having spent an hour and a half underground. The route traveled was west under Van Buren street to Fifth avenue, north to Jackson boulevard, west to Franklin, east to State street, and north to Randolph.

The tunnel so far built is seven feet high by six wide, but the company desires to build four main arteries which will be twelve by fourteen feet. It was this work which was stopped and permits for which are awaiting the report of the committee. Aldermen Jackson and Mayor expressed themselves as much pleased with the character of the work done, the tunnels being clean and dry, although forty feet underground. Alderman Minwegen said he was not so well satisfied and found fault with the construction.

City Hall Notes.

Commissioner Blocki has ordered the gas company to uncover its mains in Twenty-second street so they can be examined for leaks. He says he fears another explosion there.

The question of adopting a standard style of grooved rail will come up before the Committee on Local Transportation today. The street car officials are expected to be present.

Alderman Cullerton has filed a petition in the Circuit Court asking for a writ of mandamus to compel Building Inspector Kiolbassa to grant him a permit for the house he says he wants to erect in Captain Streeter's "District of Lake Michigan."

DRAINAGE BOARD TO FIGHT TAX.

Will Appeal to Courts in Opposing Efforts of Asessors to Levy on Cook County Holdings.

The Finance committee of the Drainage board yesterday decided to oppose the efforts of the Board of Assessors to tax the property of the Sanitary District in Cook County by appealing to the courts.

The Assessors have appraised the land adjoining the drainage channel in the Town of Stickney and levied an assessment of $600. It is supposed the intention is to assess all of the Sanitary District's property in the county. The bill for the tax on the Stickney tract was received by the Finance committee yesterday. The committee promptly declined to pay the amount and instructed its legal department to fight the assessment in the courts.

"I suppose this means that it is the intention to assess all of our property in Cook County, and we may as well begin action now as wait until bills for the entire tax are received," said Chairman Carter. "The Drainage board is just as much a public municipality as the City of Chicago, and therefore is exempt from taxation."

The Drainage board has decided to ask the cooperation of the national, State, and city governments in its fight to reclaim filled in land along the Chicago River front and eject alleged trespassers, so that the property may be used in widening the river.

The contract for furnishing the necessary machinery for the pumping station for the Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer conduit was awarded to the Allis-Chalmers company of Milwaukee at its bid of $138,000. The pumps for this plant are to be the largest of their kind ever built.

FIGURES APPEAR BULLISH

GOVERNMENT CUTS DOWN ESTIMATES ON FARM RESERVES.

All Percentages Lower than on Last Four Crops, Corn and Oats Being Lowest on Record—Quotations on the Curb Indicate Rather Exciting Times Today — Department Still Waiting for Census Figures on Which to Readjust Acreages.

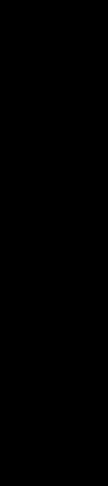
The government report makes reserves as follows: Wheat, 23 per cent; corn, 29 per cent; oats, 30 per cent. On a basis of the generally accepted estimate of a 679,000,000 bu wheat crop, the reserve is 156,170,000 bu. The corn reserve is 394,400,000 bu on a crop of 1,300,000,000 bu, and the oats reserve 198,000,000 bu on a crop of 660,000,000 bu. The corn and oats reserves are the smallest on record.

Comparisons are shown in the following table (thousands omitted):

Year.	Wheat.	Pct.	Corn.	Pct.	Oats.	Pct.
1902	156,170	23	394,400	29	198,000	30
1901	128,100	24.5	776,200	36.9	292,800	32.6
1900	158,746	29	773,730	37.2	280,900	36.5
1899	198,000	29.3	800,500	41.6	283,000	38.7

The effect of the report was quite decidedly bullish on the curb, wheat in Milwaukee advancing to 77⅞c and corn to 62⅝-½c.

In the regular market the prospect of rain in Kansas and the prospect of the government report were together too much for wheat yesterday, and after an early bulge of ¼c, which held but a few minutes, there was a dragging break of 1¼c, with closing prices resting on the bottom. May sold from 78¼c to 76⅞-77c and closed at 77c bid, a net loss of ¾c. July touched 78⅝c and closed at 77⅜-½c, ½c above the lowest quotation. There had not been any rain in the Southwest on Saturday and none on Sunday, except .08 inch at Kansas City, a circumstance which, with strong foreign markets, was responsible for the opening bulge. But the only support around top prices seemed to be by pit traders. St. Louis houses were liberal sellers, their market all the time weaker than this, and claims of serious crop damage in Kansas, though frequent as ever, met with less favor. A "low" barometer hanging over Kansas suggested the probability of relief, and the forecast was for showers in that State, followed by fair weather today. A private message from Kansas City said: "Local rains this morning along Missouri River, but none in wheat country. Wind blowing gale all over Kansas yesterday." The declaration of a local statistician that "there is a critical wheat crop prospect that may easily develop into a sensational situation" did not have any apparent effect in saving the day for holders. Timidity over the government report encouraged some selling, and the aggressive bearishness of the St. Louis crowd had a strong influence.



May Wheat Range.

Millers Buying Out of Store.

The most bullish news of the day came from Minneapolis—the announcement that millers there had bought 1,000,000 bu wheat from elevators to take out of store to grind—and No. 1 Northern was ⅝c over May on track. There was no local shipping demand, however, and export sales at the seaboard were put at only 128,000 bu. Primary receipts overran those of last year a little, 449,145 bu, compared with 416,930 bu. Clearances were 292,781 bu. The visible supply showing was about as expected, a reduction of 938,000 bu, compared with one of 1,342,000 bu last year. The English visible supply decreased 229,000 bu. World's shipments were larger than those of last year, 8,011,000 bu and 7,7742,000 bu, a little over half from this country. There was an increase of 920,000 bu on ocean passage, to a total of 44,688,000 bu. Liverpool futures were ½d to ⅝d higher, spot up ½d to ¾d. Paris was 1½c higher, Antwerp ⅝c higher.

In the pit trade the St. Louis selling was the feature, supposed to be for Kauffman for short account, through Bartlett-Frazier, Ware-Leland, Schreiner, Love, and other houses. Floor traders sold heavily. There was buying by Patten and Bartlett brokers, but no general commission demand until May got back to 77c.

Corn Tone Is Heavy.

Corn was a small market in anticipation of the government report, and inclined to be heavy, longs more disposed to get out than shorts, pending that pronouncement. As in wheat, the selling impetus came from St. Louis. There was a rally of ¼c at the opening, for no better reason, apparently, than the early strength in wheat, and then a break of ⅞c with little recovery. May sold from 62½c to 61¼-⅜c, closing at 61⅝-¾c, a net loss of ⅞-⅝c. July closed at 61½-⅝c, losing ⅝c. The commission selling was led by Ware-Leland, Harris, and Love, the crowd guessing Kauffman was putting out a line. There seemed to be some buying by Bartlett and Patten, but there was no aggressive support. Local receipts were 100,725 bu and shipments only 28,606 bu. The inspection was 101 cars, including none of contract grade, and 170 are estimated for today. Primary points had 347,225 bu, compared with 667,083 bu a year ago. Country sales to arrive were light, and so were shipping sales East, about 50,000 bu. Clearances were only 6,465 bu, and export sales of 8,000 bu were reported. The visible supply is now less than half that of last year, 10,085,000 bu, compared with 21,014,000 bu, a decrease of 248,000 bu for the week, against an increase of 1,250,000 bu in 1901. World's shipments were 2,616,000 bu for the week, nearly all from Russia and the Danubian countries, compared with 4,980,000 bu last year. The amount on ocean passage increased 24,000 bu to 6,488,000 bu. Liverpool futures were ¼d higher, spot up ¼d to ½d.

Small Trade in Oats.

There was little action in oats and little trade. The market sympathized in a small way with the other grains. There was some liquidation in deferred deliveries, but a steady though small demand for May through commission houses, probably due to the fact that Patten is arranging to ship out more of the contract oats in public houses. There are a few more, however, in private elevators, and there were no signs of excitement. What were wanted were on tap from scattered sources. May sold from 44⅝c to 44⅜c and closed at 44⅜c bid, a net loss of ⅛c. July lost ⅛-¾c and September ⅝-¼c. The buying of May was by Pratt, Churchill, McReynolds, Ware-Leland, Carrington-Hannah. The selling was scattered, some by Kidston and Bartlett-Frazier. There was no change in the cash situation, small purchases in the country by elevator interests and small shipping sales East, the latter about 40,000 bu. There were 132 cars on the inspection sheet, with 28 contract, and 180 are estimated for today. Local receipts were 112,150 bu and shipments 129,424 bu. Withdrawals from store were 1,500 bu. Clearances from the seaboard were 19,285 bu. Local stocks in public houses decreased 40,000 bu, to 421,000 bu, and the total visible supply decreased 232,000, compared with an increase of 258,000 bu last year. Stocks are now 4,014,000 bu, compared with 10,838,000 bu.

Run of Hogs Again Heavy.

The early provision market was more or less depressed by a heavy run of hogs, there being 57,000 at the yards, where prices were about 5c lower. Estimated for today is 31,000. The eight packing points had 82,000, against 48,300 the previous week and 50,000 a year ago. The showing was a little discouraging to holders, and all early bids were at reduced prices. Commission houses had the selling orders early, pit traders doing the most of the buying. An exception was in the case of Geddes & Wolff, who were on the selling side of the general list. Liverpool was about 6d up. Shorts did some buying, though demands from this source were not urgent. Toward the close prices firmed up a little on the buying of July ribs by the Cudahy Packing Co. Closing prices showed a loss of 5c on pork, 2½@5c on lard, and about 2½c on ribs. Shipments of cured meats were 1,325,000 lbs, compared with 2,538,000 lbs a year ago, and of lard 565,000 lbs, against 1,606,000 lbs last year.

There was a quiet trade in rye, prices tending downward. May fell from 58⅝c to 57⅝c, closing 57½c bid, with sellers at 57⅝c. The Rye visible decreased 72,000 bu, 7,000 bu more than the previous week. Local stocks fell off 33,000 bu and are now 10,050,000 bu, against 543,000 bu a year ago.

Conditions in barley were active and the market strong. Screenings ranged from 52c to 58½c and malting from 58@64c, mostly 60@62½c. There was a decrease of 153,000 bu in the visible, which the previous week fell off only 78,000 bu. Local stocks were unchanged at 169,000 bu.

Seeds were steady all around. March timothy selling 5c higher, at $6.65. Clover was unchanged at $8.75. Demand was slightly improved.

An extremely moderate business in flaxseed did not change prices. No. 1 Northwestern sold sparingly at $1.71, Southwestern was nominally $1.68, and May $1.72. There were 16 cars here, 7 at Duluth, and 19 at Minneapolis.

Range of Prices.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	March 8.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed March 11, 1901.
March ..	75⅞	....	....	73⅛	73⅛
May ...	77⅞	78⅜	76⅛-77	77	75⅝
July ...	78⅛-¼	78⅝	77⅛-⅜	77⅜-½	74½
Sept ...	77½-⅝	78	76⅝	76⅛	....

CORN.

March ..	60⅝	....	....	59¼	39
May ...	62⅞	62¾-⅞	61⅛-⅜	61⅜-⅝	40⅝
July ...	61⅞-2	62¼-⅜	61⅜	61½-⅝	40⅜
Sept ...	59⅛-60	60¼-⅜	59⅜	59⅜	....

OATS.

March ..	43⅞	....	....	43¼	23⅝
May ...	44⅝	....	44⅛	44⅛	24½
July ...	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝-¼	35⅜-½	24⅜
Sept ...	30¾	30⅛	30¼	30¼-⅜	....

MESS PORK.

March ..	15.10	....	....	15.05	14.55
May ...	15.30	15.27½	15.15	15.25	14.75
July ...	15.47½	15.42½	15.30-2½	15.42½	....

LARD.

March ..	9.27½	....	....	9.22½	7.52½
May ...	9.40-2½	9.37½	9.32½	9.37½	7.55
July ...	9.50-2½	9.50	9.45	9.47½-50	7.60
Sept ...	9.62½	9.62½	9.60	9.60	7.67½

SHORT RIBS.

March ..	8.27½	....	....	8.25	7.20
May ...	8.37½	8.35-7½	8.32½	8.35-7½	7.25
July ...	8.50	8.47½-50	8.42½-5	8.47½-50	....
Sept ...	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.60	7.32½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	....	1	....	2
Spring wheat	6	15	11	32
Corn	....	75	26	101
Oats	28	89	15	132
Rye	....	....	1	1
Barley	....	10	10	20
Totals	35	190	63	288

Inspected out—8,300 bu winter wheat, 3,000 bu spring wheat, 13,100 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats, 17,500 bu rye. From unlicensed elevators—5 cars winter wheat, 25 cars spring wheat, 63 cars corn, 8 cars oats.

The secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	March 8, 1902.	March 1, 1902.	Feb. 22, 1902.	March 9, 1901.
Wheat	53,155,000	54,093,000	54,385,000	55,892,000
Corn	10,085,000	10,333,000	10,789,000	21,014,000
Oats	4,014,000	4,246,000	4,564,000	10,838,000
Rye	2,121,000	2,193,000	2,258,000	1,115,000
Barley	1,885,000	2,038,000	2,116,000	1,355,000

The following are changes for the week:

	Dec., bu.
Wheat	938,000
Corn	248,000
Oats	232,000
Rye	72,000
Barley	153,000

The following are the amounts of grain in store and afloat in the city on the dates named [bu]:

	March 8, 1902.	March 1, 1902.	Feb. 22, 1902.	March 9, 1901.
Wheat	6,982,000	6,940,000	7,021,000	11,350,000
Corn	4,436,000	4,456,000	4,455,000	6,955,000
Oats	461,000	461,000	462,000	4,541,000
Rye	1,050,000	1,087,000	1,106,000	543,000
Barley	169,000	169,000	169,000	253,000

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet. Winter patents, Southern, $3.80@4.00; straights, $3.60@3.70; spring special brands, $4.20; hard patents, $3.50@3.70; soft, $3.20@3.70; white rye, bris, $2.75@2.85.

WINTER WHEAT—Quiet. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 hard, 78¾c. Free on board: No. 4 red, 70½c; No. 2 hard, 77⅛c; No. 3 white, 81½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Firm early; weaker later. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 76½c; No. 4, 71c. On track, not graded, 70¼c. Free on board: No. 4, 72c; No. 3, 75@75¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 71½c; No. 3, 74¾@75½c; No. 2 Northern, 77c.

CORN—Weak and ¼@½c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 60¾c; No. 3 yeHow, 60c; No. 3, 30,000 bu on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4, 55@59c; No. 3, 59@59½c; No. 3 yellow, 59½@60¼c; No. 3 white, 61@62c. Billed through: No. 4, 56@58½c; No. 3, 57@58c; No. 3 yellow, 58¼@59c; No. 3 white, 60@60¼c.

OATS—Steady to ¼c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 4, 44c; No. 2, 44¼c; No. 2 white, 25,000 bu on p. t.; white clipped, 35,000 bu on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 44@44¾c; No. 3, 44c; No. 2 white, 44½@45½c; No. 2, 44¼@44½c; No. 2 white, 45½@47½c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 44½c; No. 3, 44c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 2, 44c; No. 2 white, 45½c. At the river: No. 4 white, 41@43½c; No. 3 white, 44@44¾c; No. 2 white, 45¼c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Cash lots mess pork, $15.10@15.15; lard, $9.22½@9.25; short ribs, $8.15@8.30, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Quiet. Ash pork bris, 82½@85c; oak, 85@87½c; lard tcs, $1.07½@1.10.

WHISKY—Basis finished goods, steady, $1.30.

HAY—Steady. Receipts, 469 tons; shipments, 63 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 timothy, $13.50; No. 2 timothy, $11.50@12.00; No. 3 timothy, $11.00; not graded timothy, $10.50@14.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $12.00; Nebraska, $11.50@12.00; No. 1 prairie, Minnesota, $9.00; not graded prairie, Nebraska, $10.50; Iowa, $10.00@11.00. Free on board and switched: No. 2 prairie, State, $7.75@8.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated arrivals for today are: Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 170 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

Statistician Hyde is still loath to give out his figures on the 1901-'2 acreages. He says: "Until the publication of the census figures of acreage, based on a farm to farm canvass, admit of the making of any necessary adjustments in the acreage figures of this department, no quantitative estimate of the amount of grain remaining in the hands of farmers on March 1 will be made by the statistician." After giving the figures which appear at the head of these columns, his report says: "No definite quantitative estimates of grain production in 1901 will be made public at present. The reports received by the department make it manifest that the wheat crop of that year was one of the largest ever grown, that the corn crop was the smallest, with one exception, in twenty years, and that the oat crop was also much below the average. This conspicuous departure from the ordinary relative production of the three principal grains appears to have been followed by a use of wheat as feed for animals more extensively geographically, if not in actual volume, than has ever before occurred."

A dealer at Dawson, Ill., usually a good shipping point for grain, writes Rupert Smith: "There will be no wheat or oats to ship from this station until the next crop, and only 25,000 bu of corn."

They are bullish on memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Watson paid $3,000 for one last week, the highest price yet paid. He said he regarded himself lucky to get it at that figure, and predicts that seats will bring $5,000 by September should they have another crop such as last year's, and within the next few years will reach as high as $10,000. A trader offered $50 for a call on a membership at $4,000 for one year from date.

It was reported from Boston that spot oats were selling there at 1½c over oats to arrive from the West.

The action of the Milwaukee curb reflected the general local opinion of the government report on farm reserves, an advance of ¾c on corn and ½c on wheat.

Navigation Open Early.

Vessel men predict the opening of navigation by April 1, about as early as the record, as there is little ice in the Straits or in Mud Lake.

There were some differences of opinion among local operators as to the bullishness of the government report on farm reserves of wheat, but no one seemed to question the bullishness of the percentage figures on corn and oats. James A. Patten, the leading bull on coarse grains, said of the report: "The figures on corn are certainly bullish, a reserve of less than 400,000,000 bu for nearly eight months' consumption, about half the reserves of any one of the last three or four years. And the percentages more than 7 per cent less than that of 1901. The percentage on oats is about as I expected and the reserves 100,000,000 bu smaller than last year. The figures on wheat are less important, as the condition of the growing crop is the factor in that market."

"We consider the report bullish on corn and oats," said S. C. Scotter, "and bullish on wheat also, because of the small reserves of other grains and the serious condition of the growing plant. There is a shortage of 500,000,000 bu in the reserves of all grains, as compared with last year."

One of the bull arguments was that 1,000,000,000 bu of corn had been used in the four months from Nov. 1, a saving of 300,000,000 bu, as compared with the consumption of the previous year. Considering the reduction in exports and the feeding of wheat, it was claimed there had been over 80 per cent of the normal consumption of corn and with only 50 per cent of the normal reserves for the rest of the crop year prices must certainly go higher.

EGGS MAKE FURTHER DECLINE.

Heavy Receipts and Large Offerings Prove Too Much for the Price—Active Trade.

Eggs took another mild tumble yesterday, receipts in ordinary shipping cases selling as low as 14c, about 2c off from the early market Saturday. Demand is picking up, the local grocery trade being noticeably larger. This means eggs are again so cheap people can afford to eat them. Butter holds steady and unchanged. Warmer weather is making dressed poultry trade a little slow, but the season is about over for this kind of trade. Live poultry is steady.

Quotations for round lots of produce were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, at mark, new cases included, fresh gathered, extras	14¾	Cheese, twins	10¾@11c
Do at mark, good second, cases included	14@14½c	Butter, creamery, extra	25c
City recandled	15c	Firsts	22@23c
Cheese, Y. A.	12@12¼c	Seconds	18@19c
Cheese, fancy brick		Dairies, Cooley's	23c
		Do firsts	20c
		Ladles	18½@19c

POULTRY.

Live turkeys	8@10½c	Do chickens	11@11½c
Do chickens	8@10c	Capons	14@15c
Do geese, doz.	$5.00@10.00	Do ducks	11@13c
Dressed turkeys, choice	14½c	Do geese	8@10c

FISH.

Black bass, lb.	12@13c	Pickerel	4@6c
Carp	1½@2c	Eels	8@8c
Pike	5@6c	Perch	3@4c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$3.00@5.00	Oranges, Cal., navels, boxes	$2.75@3.50
Do fancy	$5.00@6.50	Do seedlings	$1.50@2.75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bris	$7.00@7.50	Bananas, bch.	$1.00@1.50
Do Jerseys	$5.50@6.00	Grapes, Malaga, kegs	$4.50@5.50
Lemons, Cal.	$2.50@3.00	Strawberries, Fla. qt	30@35c
Pineapples, crate	$4.00@4.50		

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Ill., doz. small	$2.00	Do Spanish, bu box	$1.65@1.75
Do heavy	$4.50@5.00	Do Havanas, bu box	$2.50
Beets, La., bri.	$5.00@6.50	Tomatoes, Fla., 6-bskt cases	$2.00@3.00
Beans, navy, hand-picked	$1.60	Lettuce, head, Fla., hamper	$1.50
Medium	$1.57@1.58	Do leaf, hothouse, in cases	15@25c
Brussels sprouts, qt.	20c	Radishes, doz.	40@50c
Celery, Mich., 5-6 doz bchs	$1.50@1.75	Potatoes, rurals, good to choice	75@77½c
Cabbage, N. Y. brls	$1.40@1.50	Do red stock	70@71c
Do tons	$19.00@22.00	New potatoes, Bermudas, brls.	$6.50@7.00
Do La., new, crates.	$2.75	Sweet potatoes, Ill. bris	$4.25@5.00
Do Cal., ½ crates	$1.75		
Cauliflower, Cal. case	$1.50@1.65		
Onions, bu. white	$1.50		

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last forty-eight hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.
Apples, brls	288	970	594	1,176
Beans, bu	1,207	1,834	2,030	1,916
B. corn, lbs	30,400	69,000	20,000	49,000
Butter, lbs	552,865	655,245	201,797	879,709
Cheese, lbs	177,095	368,745	149,786	162,885
D. fruits, lbs	43,920	156,093	6,370	40,956
Eggs, pkgs	8,513	6,114	1,924	3,494
Game, pkgs	1	73	....	....
Hay, tons	469	495	63	32
Hides, lbs	299,865	510,010	283,200	518,906
Hops, lbs	26,900	....	....	....
Potatoes, bu	42,965	24,890	8,018	8,849
Poultry, lbs	116,425	84,045	11,735	68,647
Poultry, coops	2	152	....	....
Wool, lbs	70,700	113,454	94,200	80,316

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Metals, Poultry, Butter, and Other Special Lines.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Dry goods—Fall River situation serious and strike there regarded as likely. All Fall River manufacturers are shy in committing themselves to business. In the market here the situation generally is without change. Tendency of prices in brown sheetings and drills, ducks, and coarse colored cottons against buyers. Staple prints and all ginghams in fuller demand than supply.

Coffee, Spot and Future.

Coffee—The market for spot coffee was heavy, with prices nominally on the basis of 5¾c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio. The foreign market news was totally devoid of feature, and the statistical situation offered few inducements to bulls or bears here. Total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the week were 103,000 bags, against 118,146 last week and 90,754 bags for the same week a year ago. Of the former amount New York reported 78,181 bags. Santos receipts were 120,000 bags for the week, as compared with 113,000 last week, and 144,000 bags for the same week a year ago. Rio receipts aggregated 63,000 bags, against 88,000 bags the previous week and 65,000 bags last year. Rio shipments to the United States, 35,000 bags for the week; to Europe, 14,000; Santos shipments to the United States, 41,000 bags; to Europe, 137,000 bags. Bahia weekly receipts, nil; Bahia stock, 48,000 bags; Bahia shipments to United States, Germany, and the rest of Europe, nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market today was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
March	....	....	....	5.15@5.20	5.15
April	....	....	....	5.25@5.30	5.25
May	....	....	....	5.35@5.40	5.35
June	....	....	....	5.40@5.45	5.40
July	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55	5.50
August	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65	5.60
September	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75	5.70
October	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80	5.80
November	....	....	....	5.80@5.85	5.80
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95	5.90
January	....	....	....	5.95@6.00	5.95
February	....	....	....	6.00@6.05	6.00

Foreign coffee markets—Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 4, $500; exchange, 11 31-32d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 618,000 bags. Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4, $500; receipts, 22,000 bags; stock, 1,119,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 p. m. was net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet, ¼ franc higher; at 12 m. unchanged; at 3 p. m. quiet, declined ¼ franc; at 5:30 p. m. unchanged; total sales, 15,000 bags.

January	39.50	July	38.25
February	39.50	August	38.50
March	37.00	September	38.75
April	37.25	October	39.00
May	37.50	November	39.25
June	38.00	December	39.50

Metals at Home and Abroad.

Metals—Tin—Closing spot, London, £115 15s and futures at £112 5s. The local quotation was 26¼@27¼c spot, with March quoted at 25¾@26½c and April at 25¼@25⅝c. Copper was steady here, with lake unchanged at 12¼@12¾c; electrolytic and casting were quoted at 12¼@12⅝c. In London, 12s 6d lower, closing with spot at £54 2s 6d and futures at £54.

Lead was steady but quiet at New York, with 4½c quoted; London at £11 8s 9d. Spelter at $4.22½@4.27½; London, £17 15s.

Pig iron warrants were nominal. No. 1 foundry, Northern, at $18.50@19.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, $18.00@19.00; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $17.50@18.00; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $17.50@18.00. The English markets were a shade lower, Glasgow closing at 53s 6d and Middelboro at 46s 7½d.

Butter in All Grades.

Butter—Creamery extras, per lb, 27c; do firsts, 25½@26c; do seconds, 24@25c; do lower grades, 22@23c; creamery, held, fancy, 23½@24c; do firsts, 22½@23c; do seconds, 21@22c; do lower grades, 18@20c; State dairy, tubs, fresh, finest, 25@26c; do fall made, best, 22@23c; do fair to good, 20@21c; do lower grades, 17@19c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 23c; do firsts, 20@22c; do lower grades, 17½@19c; Western factory, fresh, fancy, 21c; do choice, 20c; do fair to good, 18@19c; do held, choice, 18½c; do fair to good, 17@18c; do lower grades, 16@16½c; rolls, fresh, choice, 21c; do common to prime, 16@20c; renovated butter, fancy, 22½@23c; do common to choice, 16@22c; packing stock, 15@18c.

Poultry, Alive and Dressed.

Poultry—Alive—Fowls, per lb, 12c; roosters, young, 11c; do old, 8c; turkeys, 13c; ducks, Western, per pair, 70@80c; do Southern and Southwestern, 60@70c. Dressed—Turkeys, hens, average best, 14c; do Western hens and toms, average best, 13@13½c; young toms, average best, 13c; do Western, mixed, good to prime, 12½@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 14@18c; squabs, prime, large, white, per doz, $3.00; do mixed, $2.25@2.50; do dark, $1.50.

HOLDS GAS CASE STRONG

DIRECTOR SEES NO REASON FOR CHANGE IN DIVIDEND.

Position of People's Company Stated Authoritatively—Belief That Six Per Cent Rate on Stock Will Be Maintained—D. B. Hill Retained in Suit—First National Bank Offers Shareholders Stock in Safe Deposit Company, Which Will Finance Building

A director of the People's Gas company, when asked yesterday whether the present dividend rate will be maintained, made the following statement:

"I can see no reason why the 6 per cent dividend rate cannot be continued. There is no probability of our reducing the price of gas to 75 cents on any court decision or anything else. We believe the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Detroit three-cent fare case applies with equal force to the position in which we are placed by the ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council. It is substantially our position throughout.

"I have no hesitation at all in saying that if we were forced to sell gas at 75 cents we could not maintain the 6 per cent dividends on our stock. But we are operating under the charter of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, which provides for a rate of $3. The reduction we have made from that figure we have made voluntarily. If the City Council can order a 75-cent gas rate it could just as sensibly pass an ordinace for a 50-cent rate two months from now.

"We have not a monopoly of the gas business of Chicago. If the price of gas should be too high independent competition would be attracted, just as it is in other lines of business. We feel that we are selling at a reasonable rate."

It is understood that David B. Hill of New York has been retained to represent the company in the United States Supreme Court, with ex-Judge T. A. Moran and Sears, Meagher & Whitney, when the case reaches that tribunal.

First National Bank's Offer.

Stockholders of the First National Bank are offered the privilege of subscribing for new stock of the National Safe Deposit company at par to the extent of 50 per cent of their holdings of shares in the bank. The financing of the bank's new building will be transacted through the safe deposit company. The letter outlining the terms says:

"The building in which this bank has its office belongs to the National Safe Deposit company and stands on land held by that company under a lease from the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, which will expire in 1990. All the present capital stock of the National Safe Deposit company is and always has been owned by this bank.

"The National Safe Deposit company has now purchased land adjoining its leasehold and proposes to cover its present site and this new area with a handsome building of the best construction, in size about 232 feet on Monroe street by 190 feet on Dearborn street. In this new building the National Safe Deposit company will occupy immediately a large part of the ground floor, with additional storage room in the basement, and this bank will occupy the next two floors above the ground level and considerable other space, for office, lunch rooms, etc., and will be, as it has always been in the present building, by far the principal tenant; and the building will bear the bank's name.

"In financing this undertaking the National Safe Deposit company will add $2,000,000 to its present capital of $500,000, and as a stockholder in this bank you are invited to subscribe for these new shares of National Safe Deposit company stock to the extent of 50 per cent of your holding in the stock of this bank, or less, with the understanding, however,

"(1) That the directors of this bank may cut down your subscription if they find it necessary or desirable to do so; and,

"(2) That all stock taken shall be paid for in installments, as follows: 25 per cent on July 1, 1902; 25 per cent on Jan. 1, 1903; 25 per cent on July 1, 1903; and 25 per cent on Jan. 1, 1904.

Bank a Large Subscriber.

"This bank itself proposes to subscribe for the new stock to the extent of $750,100.

"Besides increasing its capital stock by adding $2,000,000 thereto, as above explained, the National Safe Deposit company will issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, drawing 4 per cent interest, and secured by trust deed upon all the real estate aforesaid with the new building thereon. This security of itself should make the bonds desirable, but it is proposed to make them more so by providing in the bank's lease and in the mortgage that the rent, etc., which the bank will pay for room and storage in the new building shall be paid direct to the trustee under the mortgage, for application on the bonds. This rent, etc., will be $100,000 a year, and will exactly pay the interest on the bonds, leaving the net income from the remainder of the building applicable as profits on the stock.

"All subscriptions must be in by April 15, 1902, at the latest.

"The directors of this bank have each subscribed (subject to pro rata reduction, etc., the same as other subscribers) for an amount equal to 50 per cent of their respective holdings in this bank, which, together with the bank's subscription aforesaid, amounts to more than three-quarters of the increased capital."

Bullish on Chicago Stocks.

Alfred L. Baker & Co. issue the following bullish letter on Chicago securities:

"The slowness with which Chicago has responded to the big expansion in business and speculation during the last three years has kept both the investor and the speculator away from Chicago securities. During the last six months Chicago has made more rapid strides than at any time since the recovery in business, indicating that it is on the eve of big improvement in every direction and we are firmly convinced that there is more money in the securities right here at home than anywhere else.

"Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock, which is now selling at $74 per share, is likely to sell at $100 per share before 1902 goes out. Chicago Title and Trust company stock is liable to go up $20 to $30 a share. The elevated securities are all good. All the traction stocks, City Railway, and, for those who are willing to speculate in low-priced securities, Union Traction common affords a most favorable opportunity. It would not be at all unlikely that this stock, which is now selling at $15 a share, will sell as high as $30 during this year.

"We call your attention to these local securities because, even though the New York stock market, which has been so thoroughly exploited during the last four years, should cease to go higher and even decline, yet these local securities are influenced by entirely different conditions and we believe will go higher in any event."

Financial Topics.

Call money was higher in New York yesterday, getting up to 3¼ per cent, but ruling at 3. The last loan was at 3 per cent, and at the close money eased a trifle, being quoted at 2½@3 per cent.

The American Can company is said to be about to buy a large independent plant at St. Louis.

New York dispatches suggest that the recent large transfers of money from that city to Chicago may have been with the view of firming the Eastern money rate so as to preclude further exports of gold to Europe. The prospect is that no further exports will be made at present.

Holders of Consolidated Cattle Car trust certificates will not receive the proceeds of the sale to Street's Western Stable Car line for about six months. Some 800 cars of the 4,500 sold must be put in order. Of the Canada certificates $900,000 are outstanding and of the Consolidated $1,600,000.

"Thus far March has been a record breaker for earnings," said an officer of the Union Traction company, and we will, in all likelihood, establish a new record for the month. Industrial operations throughout the city display great activity, and good weather is permitting early outside construction work, of which there is an abundance. It all means big street car traffic."

In connection with reports that the Pennsylvania company controls a large amount of Norfolk and Western stock, it is pointed out that on Dec. 31 last the Pennsylvania reported as having in its treasury $20,330,000 common and $5,500,000 Norfolk and Western preferred stock. On the same date the Northern Central held $500,000 preferred and $1,000,000 common stock. The Pennsylvania company held at least $5,000,000 common stock. This gives a total of $32,300,000 of both common and preferred stock. Half of the entire Norfolk and Western stock amounts to $43,500,000.

The United States Steel Corporation will spend about $8,000,000 for improvement and enlargement in the Pittsburg district during the present year.

Southern Pacific.

The Southern Pacific reports an increase in net earnings of $323,260 for the month of January. For seven months the increase was $2,280,057. The results for the year are estimated as follows:

Surplus in 1901 report, $3,456,561. Add deductions for betterments and additions, $2,940,594; new equipment for proprietary lines, $3,016,216; increase in seven months, $2,285,057. Total, $11,698,428.

The above equals about 6 per cent on the stock. There were other deductions last year, which might be considered in estimating the earnings, and, furthermore, operating expenses are being charged with much more than normal requirements.

The surplus over betterments and fixed charges for the seven months was $3,531,924, or about 1½ per cent on the stock, but this does not represent the earning power, as betterments cannot fairly be deducted in stating it. The dividend question will not come up until summer, when the policy of using so large a proportion of the earnings for improvements will probably be modified by the refunding operations.

The Union Bag and Paper company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable on April 1.

Annual Reports.

The annual report of the International Silver company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1901, follows:

Balance, July 1, 1901	$1,678,383
Earnings year 1901	614,933
Total	$2,293,316
Interest on bonds	$225,391
Dividend on preferred stock	51,075
Depreciation	113,550
	388,017
Surplus Dec. 31, 1901	$1,905,299

The income account of the American Writing Paper company for the year ended on Dec. 31, with a comparison, shows:

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1901.	17 months ended Dec. 31, 1900.
Net earnings	$1,228,890	$1,454,373
Other income	72,851	97,364
Total net	1,301,742	1,551,737
Interest on bonds	850,000	1,222,816
Exp. inc. main and con'tion.	237,655	277,299
Surplus	214,086	61,680

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

SEABO

MARKET GETS A SETBACK

CALL MONEY REACHES HIGH MARK ON UNFAVORABLE NEWS.

Report of Serious British Reverse in South Africa Aids in Taking Life and Snap Out of Prices—Expected Filing of Information in Great Northern Merger Case Also Causes Some Alarm — General List Drops Several Points.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The Stock Exchange market witnessed today the reaction in prices that so many observers, interested and otherwise, have been expecting as a result of the monetary situation.

This situation, however, although one of the principal causes of the decline in prices, was not the only development of the day affecting values. Among these others that which appeared to have the greatest effect was the news of the defeat and capture of a British General and his force by the Boers in south Africa. A reverse of so serious a character dispelled the hopes lately entertained of a speedy settlement of this exhausting struggle.

The vanguard of the crop scares, that may be expected spasmodically from now on, also was a part of the entertainment proffered by the professional element, and, taken in connection with the fact that a number of the Western and Southwestern railroads have recently shown decreases in earnings, aided materially in depressing prices. Moreover, the news that the complaint in the Northern Securities company's suit would be filed in the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul this afternoon influenced the market unfavorably to an extent.

Call money rose to the highest figure that has obtained for many weeks, due in a great measure to Saturday's bank statement, and a fall in foreign exchange followed.

Among the noteworthy declines in the railway investment stocks were those of 2 per cent in Chicago and Northwestern, 2 per cent in Delaware and Hudson, 7¼ points in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2 in Great Northern preferred, and 4⅜ in Pullman Palace Car. Of the lower-priced stocks and specialties that have of late constituted the major portion of the speculation, Des Moines and Fort Dodge showed a net loss of 2 per cent, Evansville and Terre Haute 1 point, Lake Erie and Western preferred 3, the Iowa Central issues, on comparatively heavy transactions, ⅝ and ⅞ per cent respectively, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 1⅝ points. Colorado Southern issues, on heavy transactions, scored net gains in spite of the general tendency of the market to react, and were imitated in this respect by North American, which, on transactions of about 3,600 shares, scored a net gain of 1½ per cent, and by Chicago Terminal preferred, Chicago Union Traction, and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical issues. There were heavy dealings in Mexican National certificates and in Mexican Central on rumors of better relations among the railroads of Mexico and some of the larger systems of this country.

St. Paul, next to the Colorado and Southern issues, was the leader of the market, and scored a net decline of ⅞ of 1 per cent. There appeared to be some liquidation in Erie common that resulted in a net decline of ½ per cent. The Reading shares, on fairly heavy transactions, showed considerable declines, the special news in connection with them being the reported unfavorable status of the controversy of the company with the United Mine Workers. Pennsylvania, on transactions of about 24,000 full shares, sustained a net loss of a point. In the industrial list the conspicuous net declines were in Amalgamated Copper, of 1 per cent; American Ice preferred, 2 points; American Telegraph and Cable, on transactions in only 100 shares, of 6 per cent; and Consolidated Gas, 3 per cent.

The market as a whole showed slight advances *in the early dealings*, became irregular later in the day, and most of the depression in prices occurred during the last half hour. There was a partial resumption of telegraphic communication with New York interior points today, and some of the activity in the stock market doubtless resulted therefrom.

The bond market was fairly active, investment issues as a rule holding their own and speculative issues fairly in sympathy with the market for stocks. There was heavy trading in Mexican Central first and second incomes, Standard Rope and Twine incomes, and Wabash debenture Bs. The outside market continued strong and was fairly active. Colorado Fuel and Iron convertible 5s were heavily dealt in at advancing prices, the last sale being at 100¾. San Francisco railway subscriptions were also heavily dealt in at prices ranging from 100⅝ to 101¾, and the common and preferred stocks also showed activity.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railway Shares, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Efforts were made to contest the influence of the Saturday bank statement during the early hours of today's stock market, but late in the day belated borrowers ran up the money rate by their bidding against each other and predictions were heard from the best authorities that money would rule higher in the immediate future. Reports by accepted authorities that the condition of winter wheat was not promising to face the coming critical period for the crop were also a bear influence. The whole market gave way and closed active and weak, with a large number of leading stocks from 1 to 2½ points lower than Saturday's closing prices.

In the bond market the feature was the buying of Mexican Central first incomes and Standard Rope and Twine 6s. Otherwise, the market was quiet and irregular. Total sales, par value, $3,885,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on the last call. Close—Money on call, firmer at 2½@3¾ per cent; closing bid and asked, 2½@3; prime mercantile paper, 4@4¾ per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 487½ for demand and at 485⅜@485½ for sixty days; posted rates, 486 and 488½; commercial bills, 484½@485⅛; bar silver, 5⅝; Mexican dollars, 43½. Government bonds steady; State bonds weak. Railroad bonds irregular. Silver certificates, 10,000 sold at 54⅝.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Mar.10.	Mr. 8.
Am. Sugar	6,000	127	126	126¾	127
Do pfd	100	116½	116½	116½	....
Am. Locomotive	5,500	32¾	31⅞	32⅜	33½
Do pfd	1,500	92⅞	92½	92½	....
Am. Cotton Oil	9,200	43⅝	42	42	44¼
Do pfd	100	91	91	91	92½
Am. Tobacco pfd	100	146	146	146	....
Am. Smelting	1,600	46¼	46⅛	46½	46¾
Do pfd	1,100	99½	99⅛	99¾	100
Am. Bicycle	1,200	4	4	4	....
Am. Grass Twine	4,200	52⅝	51⅜	52	51⅞
Am. Linseed	100	22	22	22	22⅝
Am. Car Fdry	3,700	31½	30⅜	31	31½
Do pfd	200	89¼	88⅜	88⅝	89⅜
Atch.	4,400	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	27⅜
Do pfd	1,200	65⅜	65	65⅛	65⅝
Am. Woolen	100	15½	15½	15½	....
Do pfd	100	79	79	79	....
Atchison	6,400	73⅝	71⅝	74⅜	75½
Do pfd	2,000	96⅜	96	96	96½
Anaconda	300	33	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
Amal. Copper	21,800	69½	68	68¼	69¾
Am. T. & Cable	100	84	84	84	....
Adams Ex	65	205	202½	205	....
Assn. Mer. 1st pfd	100	95	95	95	....
Balto. Rap. Trans.	2,000	64	63¼	63¾	64
Balto. & Ohio	5,400	105¼	104	104	104⅞
Do pfd	100	113	113	113	....
Brk. R. T.	3,300	25⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝
Chi. & Alton	200	36	35½	35½	35⅝
Do pfd	300	75	75	75	....
C. B. & St. P	31,200	165¼	162¾	163⅝	163½
Do pfd	200	191½	191½	191½	....
C. M. & O.	200	152½	152	152	153
Cent. Tobacco pfd	400	117⅞	117⅜	117⅜	....
C. I. & P.	7,800	169½	166⅜	167¼	166½
Chi. Terminal	1,100	18⅛	18	18	17⅞
Do pfd	3,600	54⅞	53½	54½	53½
Ches. & Ohio	200	55	55	55	....
Canadian Pacific	2,800	113¾	112⅜	113	113
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,000	101	100	100	....
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	4,100	221¾	218¼	219	221
Colo. & South	4,200	28⅞	28	27¾	28½
Do 1st pfd	4,900	70¾	70	70¾	71¾
Do 2d pfd	16,300	44⅝	42⅜	43⅜	42⅝
Del. & Hud.	700	64¾	63⅝	63½	64¾
Del. L. & W.	200	79¼	79½	79½	....
Den. & R. G.	8,500	95⅞	92⅞	92⅞	93½
Chi. Gt. Western	2,000	24½	23⅜	23⅞	24⅜
Do pfd A	200	88	88	88	....
C. & E. I.	800	160¾	159	159	159
Do pfd	300	15½	15	15	....
Do pfd	100	37	37	37	....
D. L. & W.	100	277½	276½	276½	....
Det. & Hudson	1,400	172	170½	170½	172½
Det. & Rio G. pfd	600	91	91	91	91½
D. M. & M. Pfd'rs	2,100	43⅞	42	42	43⅝
Dist. of Amer.	100	8½	8½	8½	....
Do pfd	1,300	38½	37⅝	37⅝	38½
Erie	600	13½	13	13	13⅝
Do 1st pfd	1,100	29½	29	29½	....
Do 2d pfd	15,600	57¼	56⅜	56⅝	57
Do 1st pfd	1,800	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	67⅜
Do 2d pfd	600	54⅜	54	54	....
Gen. Electric	500	300⅛	296	298	299½
Glucose	100	44¾	44¼	44¼	....
Do pfd	100	112	112	112	....
Gt. North. pfd	300	184	183	183	185
Hocking Valley	300	69	67⅝	68¼	68¾
Do pfd	500	83½	82	83	....
Internat. Pump	100	54½	54½	54½	54½
Do pfd	100	91	91	91	....
Ill. Central	2,100	140⅝	139¼	139¼	140
Iowa Central	9,800	51¾	49⅞	49⅞	50⅜
Do pfd	5,000	85⅝	82⅝	84	83½
Internat. Paper	400	20½	19⅞	19⅞	....
Do pfd	1,000	76½	76¼	76¼	....
Internat. Silver	800	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
Do pfd	200	47½	47	47	....
Kan. & Mich	100	37	37	37	....
Kan. City & So	600	22⅜	23	23	23¼
Do pfd	2,600	54⅜	53⅜	54	54¼
K. & T. M.	100	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
K. C. F. S. & M. pfd	400	85	83	83½	85¾
Louis. & Nash	1,900	104	103¼	103¾	104
L. E. & W.	100	67	67	67	68½
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	500	47½	46½	46½	47¼
Manhattan	1,200	131	128½	128¾	131
M. K. & T.	400	24½	24¼	24¼	....
Do pfd	100	....	....	54	53⅝
Met. St. Ry	900	168	167¼	167¼	168
Mex. Cen. [Ltd.]	27,200	30¼	28⅝	29	28⅝
Missouri Pac	5,100	99	98	98	99⅜
Mex. Nat. ctfs	31,000	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	20⅜
Do pfd	11,000	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44⅞
M. & St. L.	1,200	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
Man. Beach	1,100	17⅜	16	17	....
National Lead	500	17	17	17¼	....
Do pfd	300	82	81	81	....
N. Y. Central	2,900	162½	162	162	162½
Norfolk & W.	2,200	57⅛	56½	56⅝	56⅝
North Amn. Co	3,500	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
N. Y. Ont. & W.	3,500	33	32¾	32¾	33⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.	300	50¼	50	50	50½
Do 2d pfd	100	87	87	87	....
N. Y. Dock pfd	100	40	40	40	40
Ont. Silver pfd	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
People's Gas	1,600	99¾	99½	99½	99¾
Penn. R. R.	47,400	152½	150⅝	150⅝	152
Pacific Mail	5,800	49⅝	48¼	48¼	48
Pullman	100	234	234	234	....
Pressed Steel Car	900	40⅜	39⅝	39½	40
Do pfd	800	83⅝	83	83¼	83½
Pacific Coast	500	75	74	74	74⅝
Do 2d pfd	100	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	....
Quicksilver	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
Do pfd	1,200	11¼	11	11¼	11⅞
Reading	25,400	54⅜	52½	53	54⅝
Do 1st pfd	3,000	80⅜	79¾	79¾	....
Do 2d pfd	12,300	66½	64⅝	64⅞	66⅝
Rubber Goods	700	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19½
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	....
Rep. Iron & Steel	10,400	18½	17½	17⅝	17⅞
Do pfd	3,700	73⅞	72½	72½	72½
Rutland pfd	100	116½	116⅜	116⅜	116½
Southern Ry	2,700	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	32½
Do pfd	1,100	95⅝	95	95	96½
St. J. & G. I.	4,200	24	22½	22½	22½
Do 1st pfd	1,100	74	72	72	72½
Do 2d pfd	1,900	35¼	34	34	34½
Southern Pacific	14,400	64⅝	63⅜	63⅞	64½
St. L. & S. W.	100	25	25	25	....
Do pfd	900	56¼	56	56	56
St. L. & San Fran.	600	60½	60½	60½	61¼
Do 2d pfd	1,500	72	71¾	71¾	72½
S. R. & T.	2,600	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	5¾
St. Law. & Adair	100	139½	139½	139½	139½
Sloss S. S. & I.	400	34	34	34	....
Silver Bullion	10,000	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	....
Texas Pacific	2,400	40¾	39½	40	39½
Texas Land	300	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	....
Twin City	900	116¼	115½	115½	115¼
T. St. L. & W.	500	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅝
Do pfd	700	40⅝	40	40	41
Tenn. Coal & I.	500	69⅞	67¾	67¾	69½
U. S. Reduction	800	44⅞	43¾	43¾	44⅝
Do pfd	100	67½	67½	67½	67⅝
Union Pacific	12,400	99⅝	98⅜	99⅛	99⅝
Do pfd	400	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	87
Un. Bag & Paper	400	16	15⅝	15⅝	....
Do pfd	200	70¼	70	70	....
U. S. Rubber	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	....
Do pfd	200	56½	56½	56½	56
U. S. Leather	1,200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
Do pfd	1,100	82½	81⅝	82½	81⅞
U. S. Steel	19,800	42⅞	42½	42⅝	42⅝
Do pfd	18,800	94⅝	94½	94½	94⅜
U. S. Express	100	112½	112½	112½	....
Va Caro Chem	600	65¾	64½	65⅜	65
Do pfd	600	128	124	126	123½
Wheeling & L. E.	100	19¼	19	19	19⅜
Do 2d pfd	200	30½	30½	30½	....
Wabash	1,400	23⅜	22¾	23½	23⅝
Do pfd	1,100	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	42¼
Wis. Cent	2,400	21½	20⅝	21⅜	20⅞
Do pfd	700	43	42½	42½	42½
Western Union	1,200	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛	....
Westinghouse	1,000	185	182	182	184

*Ex-div., 1¼ per cent.
Total sales, 508,000 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	202	[United States	112
American	230	Fargo	196

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	109	Do coup.	139¾
Do coup.	109¼	U. S. old 4s, reg.	111½
U. S. 3s, reg.	109½	Do coup.	112½
Do coup.	109⅝	U. S. 5s, reg.	106⅜
U. S. new 4s, reg.	139¼	Do coup.	106½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—

	10 A. M.	TO 3 P. M.
70000 Atch gen 4s	105⅜@¼	3000 Lac Gas 5s	108
15000 do adjmt	93¾@94	1000 L I g m 4s	103
20000 do stamped	94	35000 Man con 4s	107@⅛
4000 Amn Dock 4s	92	43000 Mex Cent	82⅝@83
6000 Amn H-L 6s	97	832000 MexC 1st inc	33@34½
1000 Adams Ex 4s	104½	179000 do 2d inc	23½@⅝
1000 Amn Bicycle 5s	59	7000 M K-T 1st 4s	99⅝@100
1000 Amn Spir 6s	85	22000 do 2d	82@⅝
5000 Atlantic-D 4s	96½	25000 do ex 5s	106⅞
68000 B-O 3½s	96@⅝	10000 Mex Nat 4½s (wi)	102½
5000 do conv	106	10000 do 4s (wi)	81
7000 do 4s	104¾	63000 N Y C L 3½s	95⅝@96
19000 do S W 3½s	90⅝@91	1000 N-W g m 6s	135½
2000 B C R-N 1st	105½	3000 do con 4s	103¾@½
4000 Cent Ga con 5s	110@⅝	1000 do deb 1909	106½
2000 C N J g m 5s	137½	6000 N Y N H-H deb	208
3000 C-A 3½s	84@⅝	2000 N Y S-W 4½s	102
2000 C Pac 3½s	102	3000 N Y L-W 4s	104⅝
339000 C B-Q joint 4s	95⅞@96	15000 N P 3s	74⅝
5000 C F I 5s	104	41000 do 4s	106¼@⅞
25000 C M-St P g m 4s	120	5000 do reg	105⅝
24000 C R I-P 4s	111¾@⅞	10000 O R-N 4s	104⅞
1000 Can So 1st	106	5000 P-E 1st	101¾
50000 C St. P M-O cons	140⅜	30000 do inc	80¼@85
16000 C-O 4½s	107⅝@108	4000 P O Gas cons	122½
15000 Chi Termi 4s	87¼@88	23000 Rdg gen 4s	99⅛@⅜
10000 Chi Mid 3-4s	86⅝	5000 R-P con 6s	128½
159000 Cons Tob 4s	65¼@¾	25000 R G W 4s	101½
10000 Can So 1st	106	5000 do coll 4s	95½
5000 Det So 4s	86½	17500 St L M 4s	94¼@⅝
5000 do Ohio So div 4s	93⅜	25000 St L S W 1st	98½
1000 Dist Am 5s	88	5000 do 2d	79¼
5000 D-R G 4s	103	14000 So Ry 4s	94⅛@95
8000 E T V-G con 5s	121¼	12000 S A P 4s	91⅛@⅜
5000 Erie gen lien 4s	87½	40000 S R T 6s	66½@68½
21000 do con 4s	99¼	452000 do inc	10⅝@12
2000 Erie Penna 4s	93⅝	6000 do Third Ay	101¾@¼
52000 K C Ft S-M 4s	92¼@⅝	4000 T P-W 4s	92⅝
65000 K C So 3s	73½@⅝	1000 T St L-K 4s	85@⅝
1000 H-T C 1st	111¾	17000 U P 4s	105⅞@106⅛
7000 L V Termi 6s	120¾	83000 do con 4s	105¾@106⅛
Total sales, $3,801,000.		1000 U S Reduc 6s	88
		301000 Wab deb B	73@74
		15000 Wis Cent 4s	89⅝
		20000 W L E con 4s	91⅝@92
		50000 Ws gtd 4s reg	113

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Shares, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—[Special.]—The local market today was marked by unusual buoyancy. The largest advance of the day was scored in Dominion Iron and Steel, which showed great strength on telegraphic order buying, said to emanate from Montreal. The opening figure was 42, an advance of 2½ points from Saturday, and upon the execution of accumulated buying orders the price advanced a point at a time until it touched 48, a net advance for the day of six points and of 8½ points from Saturday's close.

At the high figure considerable realizing was met with and on comparatively limited selling orders the quotation dropped off to 44, at which figure the stock closed. Dominion Coal was sympathetically firm and active and advanced easily on moderate buying to 108¼, a net advance of 5¼ points from the opening and of 6¼ from Saturday's close.

Osceola displayed some little strength in the face of the discouraging nature of the report, and after selling off three points, to 68 soon after the opening recovered to 70, in spite of continued liquidation, although mostly in small lots.

Call loans 3@4 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4¼@4½ per cent. Clearing-house loans, 2½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	1,500	69	69¼	68¼	68¼
Adventure	300	23½	23½	23½	23½
Allouez	110	4¼	4½	4½	4½
Atlantic	100	130	130	130	130
Am. Tel.	1,851	162¾	164¾	162¼	163½
Atchison	112	75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾
Am. Sugar	630	126¾	127¼	126	126¼
Arcadian	20,300	8⅝	13¼	8⅞	11
Am. Agl. Chem	210	22	22	22	22
Do pfd	50	86½	86½	86½	86½
Am. Woolen	120	14¾	15	14½	15
Bingham	3,300	25	27⅝	25	26
British Col.	800	10¾	10⅝	10	10
Baltic	180	49	49	49	49
Cop. Range [new]	4,000	48¼	49¼	48¼	48¾
Calumet	30	605	610	605	610
Centennial	4,000	26½	28	24½	24¾
Cochiti	50	50	50	50	50
Dom. Steel	16,000	41	48	41	43⅝
Dom. Coal	3,300	103	108½	103	106½
Elm River	3,500	4¼	4¼	4	4
Franklin	65	14¼	14½	14	14
Isle Royale	200	20¼	21	20½	21
Mass. Mining	1,255	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
Mohawk	550	37	38	37	37½
Michigan	3,000	11⅜	13	11½	11½
Mont. & Bost	4,300	4⅜	4⅜	4	4¼
Mass. Elec	410	26¾	28¼	26	26
Do pfd	623	97	97	96½	96½
Mex. Tel	250	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Mergenthaler	153	180	180	179½	180
Mayflower	215	3	3¼	3	3
Mex. Cent	1,675	29	30¼	29	29⅝
N. Eng. Tel	5	141	141	141	141
Osceola	500	72	72	68	68¼
Old Dom	405	22	22	21	21
Old Colony	450	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Parrot	100	31¼	31½	31¼	31½
Pullman	20	235	235	234	234
Phoenix	105	31½	31½	31½	31½
Quincy	25	138	138	138	138
Rhode Island	115	3	3	3	3
Santa Fe	650	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜
Trinity	2,500	16¼	17	16	16
Tri-Mountain	50	105	105	105	105
Tamarack	20	211	211	211	211
Un. Shoe Mchry	100	47	48	47	48
Do pfd	200	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾
Utah	328	33⅝	34	33½	33⅝
U. S. Mining	4,400	18⅝	19⅜	18½	18⅝
Union Fruit	2,040	82	83	81½	81¾
U. S. Oil	200	13	13¼	13	13
Un. Land	200	2¼	2¼	2½	2½
Victoria	4,700	6¾	6¾	6	6¼
Wolverine	160	55	56	55	56
Westinghouse	200	91¼	91½	91	91¼
Winona	160	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$52000 Am Tel 4s	94½	$ 5000 N E Tel 6s	103½
10000 CBQ joint 5s	109⅝	9000 NE Cot Yarn 5s	103⅜
5000 Chi Junct 5s	108¼	4000 West End 5s	106¼
1000 Dom Coal 6s	110	16000 W Tel 5s	105¾@⅞
2000 KC Ft S M 6s	125¼	1000 KC Ft S M 7s	114¾
1000 KMB inc	86		
5000 Seattle El 5s	106¼		

IN LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Figures for the Week.

The choicest cattle sold steady, but later prices ruled weak to 10c lower, with heavy steers the most off. The top was $7.00, against $7.05 a week ago. Hogs declined 5@10c, with the best $6.40, against $6.55 a week ago. Sheep and lambs ruled steady to 10c lower; top lambs, $6.50, against $6.60 a week ago. Cattle receipts were nearly 5,000 larger than a week ago, and 1,700 larger than a year ago. Hog receipts were 28,000 larger than a week ago, and 20,200 larger than a year ago. Sheep increased 10,200, compared with a week ago, and 13,500 compared with the corresponding Monday a year ago.

Stock-Yard receipts and shipments follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 10	27,000	300	55,000	25,000
Totals last week	48,856	2,388	157,452	57,333
Previous week	59,689	3,649	189,646	59,593
Cor. week 1901	46,884	1,641	126,567	53,254
Shipments—				
Monday, March 10	4,000	100	12,000	2,000
Totals last week	17,284	187	45,701	6,376
Previous week	17,584	220	44,973	5,584
Cor. week 1901	17,149	71	20,964	13,017

Yesterday's estimated receipts at six markets, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	35,000	28,000
Kansas City	5,000	4,100	5,800
Omaha	3,600	4,400	8,000
St. Louis	3,000	4,400	400
St. Joseph	1,000	6,800	2,800
Sioux City	6,000	2,000	....
Totals today	39,600	76,300	42,600
Week ago today	28,400	41,000	27,000
Year ago today	32,300	55,300	22,600

Cattle—Receipts of 21,000 head were generally above expectations, but were not excessive for Monday. The supply was 5,000 larger than a week ago, and 2,000 more than the corresponding day a year ago. The opening market was weak and demand indifferent. There were few shipping and export orders, and packers were slow commencing operations. As a general thing, the market was about steady, but slow, and in the main rather unsatisfactory. Heavy cattle were hardest to sell, and most of this kind sold at a decline of 10c. Light handy cattle sold readily at steady to strong prices. Two loads of 1,297-lb steers sold at $7.00, but few sold above $6.50, with the bulk of the beef steers at $5.25@6.20. There was a good demand for butcher stock, and sales were made readily at strong prices; two loads at 1,180@1,259-lb cows sold at $5.00 @5.35. Quite a few fat cows and heifers sold at $4.75@6.50; medium to good grades, $3.50@4.50; cutters, $2.50@3.25; good canners, $2.25@2.50; and common grades, $1.25@2.20. Bulls sold steady at $2.75@4.75, bologna class at $3.00@3.50. The calf market was steady; sales, $3.00@6.50. Stockers and feeders sold slowly at barely steady prices; sales, $2.70@5.25.

Hogs—With record-breaking receipts for March the market naturally ruled weak, with most sales at 10c decline. Shippers were free buyers from the start, and speculators purchased freely at the decline. Packers were in no hurry to commence operations, giving shippers all the chance they wanted to fill their orders. When all the packers finally got in the market, however, the feeling strengthened some, but offerings were excessive, and the market weakened again late in the day. There was a liberal proportion of 260@300-lb averages, with the bulk of the offerings of 210@250-lb averages. The average weight last week was 213 lbs, being the heaviest in nearly four months. This week's average, considering the scarcity of lightweights today, promises to run heavier than last week. The quality hardly ever was better for this time of the year. The top was $6.40, against $6.50 on Saturday, and $6.55 last Friday. Most of the hogs averaging 210@240 lbs sold at $6.10@6.25. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$6.10@6.25
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs	6.25@6.40
Light bacon, 150@175 lbs	5.80@6.05
Light butchers', 180@195 lbs	6.05@6.20
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.95@6.25
Heavy shipping, 260@350 lbs	6.25@6.40
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	6.15@6.35
Rough to heavy grades	6.00@6.15
Poor to choice pigs	4.75@5.40

Sheep—Receipts were comparatively heavy, being 10,000 larger than a week ago and 9,000 larger than a year ago. The market for sheep was generally slow, with a drooping tendency for all but the best qualities. The supply of lambs was quite heavy, and trade was uneven. Most sales were 10c lower, yet the bulk of the good lambs held about steady with the close of last week. A few native sheep sold up to $5.40; native yearlings, $5.75; Western yearlings, $5.65, and Western sheep, $5.50. Native lambs sold up to $6.25, and Westerns, $6.50. One double of fat shorn lambs sold at $6.60, and a double of Colorado lambs at $6.30. Quotations for native sheep were at $3.15@5.40, bulk of sales, $4.25@5.15; Western yearlings, $5.15@5.65, bulk, $5.50@5.65; Western sheep, $3.25@5.25; native lambs sold at $4.00@6.25, bulk, $5.00@6.25; Westerns, $5.00@6.25.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,090; steers slow and 10c lower; cows 15c to 20c lower, all sold; steers, $5.10@6.30; cables quoted live stock selling at 12@13¼c per lb dressed weight; shipments tomorrow, 1,410 cattle, 1,300 sheep, and 9,010 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 2,762; steady; closed 25c to 50c off; about all sold; veals $4.50@8.25; barnyard stock, $2.50@3.50; city dressed veals lower at 9@12¼c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,985; sheep slow, good stock steady; lambs firm to 10c higher; few late arrivals unsold; sheep, $3.75@5.50; choice and extra, $5.75@6.00; lambs, $5.75@7.15; choice, $7.25; culls, $5.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,150; steady feeling; State hogs, $6.60; Western do, $6.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 100 Texans; native steers, $6.15@6.45; Texas and Indian steers, $4.40@5.50; calves, $4.50@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5c lower; heavy, $6.30@6.45; packers, $6.00@6.40; yorkers, $6.00@6.25; pigs, $4.85@5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady to 10c lower; muttons, $5.15@5.50; lambs, $6.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 311, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock for purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Samuel Livingston. Members are requested to be prompt.
CALVIN W. WORTHINGTON, Master.
HUGH D. HUNTER, Sec.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE NO. 643, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication Tuesday, March 11th, at 12:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Adam W. Klein.
OTTO J. HARTWIG, W. M.
FRED F. HANDRUP, Sec.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902.

Resources of the Philippines.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who makes few mistakes in finance, told Judge Taft that he would be willing to take Philippine bonds at par, without the guarantee of the United States government, as soon as peace is established. The statement indicates the wonderful natural riches of the archipelago. Morgan speaks with authority when bond issues are under discussion. Responsible men who have been there testify there is more peace in the Philippines today than there was in the lake States during the '94 strike, and, further, that what trouble there is is fast disappearing. As soon as the paralyzing Hoar amendment shall be removed from the Spooner bill the resources of the Philippines will begin to be developed to the material advantage of both Filipinos and Americans.

Germany and Holland.

A dispatch from London announces that considerable excitement has been stirred up in Europe by the recently published book of the German Professor von Halle, in which he urges Germany to annex Holland. He believes that the annexation should be accomplished by peaceable means if possible; but, should these fail, he advises that Holland be taken by force. The dispatch goes on to say that the publication of such brochures is, in Germany, one of the government's commoner methods of molding public opinion and foreshadowing public policy. The Dutch have never as yet showed any inclination to join Germany or any other nation. They have too well developed a nationalism to consent to become the junior partner in a big political concern. So, if William II. seriously contemplates making the Netherlands and their colonies a part of his empire, he will have to follow the professor's advice and try to "take" them. Of course, before he remotely contemplates such a step, he must have placated Russia by promising that country a free hand somewhere else—perhaps China. But even should Russia consent, the Dutch unaided could make things mighty interesting for the war lord. They would fight on their own ground and in defense of it. Their cousins, the Boers, are showing that these two considerations make of people of the Dutch blood mighty soldiers. The Hollanders have no mountains as national defenses, but they have dikes which need only to be cut to drown an invading army. Furthermore, on Germany's flank is France, which would not be unapt, if she saw a good opportunity, to seek that "revanche" which she still is dreaming about. William would better not try to "take" the Netherlands.

THE ILLINOIS ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds the Illinois anti-trust law unconstitutional. It does so because the law does not make it an offense for some persons to combine in restraint of trade while making it an offense for other persons to do so. The anti-trust law reads: "The provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock when in the hands of the producer or raiser." Farmers may combine to limit production or raise prices; manufacturers must not. This discrimination the Supreme Court will not tolerate. It sees in this legislation an attempt to deny certain classes of citizens the equal protection of the laws guaranteed them by the national constitution.

Nearly all the anti-trust laws contain this proviso that they shall not apply to farmers and stock-raisers. Seldom do these producers combine. There are too many of them to do so. About the only exception is to be found in California, where the fruit-raisers have a "trust." Yet the representatives of farming constituencies in State Legislatures have always insisted on this exemption. If their demands had not been generally complied with there would not be so many anti-trust laws on the statute books today.

There has always been a doubt as to the advisability of an exemption of this kind in an anti-trust law, which is a penal law. There has been a growing impression that when the question of the legality of this exemption reached the federal Supreme Court it would be decided in the negative. That question has reached the Supreme Court and the Illinois anti-trust law is no more.

That law has not been so useful that its demise will be regretted. Most if not all of the anti-trust opinions rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court could have been made under the common law. There was no need of an anti-trust enactment to give the court authority to declare monopolies unlawful. That law may have had some influence in driving the general offices of some large corporations from this city to New York, but these are not desirable results.

The General Assembly, which is to meet next year, will have the power and may have the inclination to frame a new anti-trust law. But that law, to be valid, will have to be without exemptions or exceptions. It must apply to farmers as well as all other men. So it should. If it is wrong for packers to combine to raise prices it is equally wrong for raisers of live stock to do so. The representatives of the agricultural interests in the Legislature may still be unwilling that the anti-trust blanket shall be stretched out to cover their constituents. Then there will be no anti-trust law.

THIS IS REGISTRATION DAY.

This is the only registration day for the election to be held three weeks hence. At that election half of the membership of the Council will be chosen to serve for the next two years. During those two years in all probability an agreement will be entered into with the traction companies for the extension of privileges which expire next year. Therefore the coming municipal election is a specially important one, although no Mayor is to be chosen.

A year has elapsed since there has been a revision of the registry lists, and the number of persons entitled to vote whose names do not appear on the proper registration books or on any registration book is large. If all the persons who have a right to register were to call on the registration officers today those officers in some precincts would be kept reasonably busy. Unfortunately, in spite of the importance of the approaching election these officers will have much idle time on their hands. Too many of those who ought to register will fail to do so in spite of all that may be said or done. Nevertheless, the customary appeal to the unregistered to turn out and register cannot properly be dispensed with. There are some whom it may induce to attend to their political duties in wards where the election of a good Alderman is doubtful unless the citizens who profess to be interested in the election of such an Alderman take the pains to register and vote.

There is so little time and trouble involved in getting registered—the judges being on duty all day and during the evening—that the busiest of men cannot find a good excuse for failing to attend to the matter. Still, it is certain that a small army of men will fail to attend to it.

NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

On May 1 Representative William H. Moody of Massachusetts will succeed John D. Long as Secretary of the Navy. New England will retain the Cabinet office it has had since President McKinley was inaugurated. So long as the tradition endures that the selection of Cabinet officers must be governed, to some extent, by geographical considerations, New England clearly is entitled to one of these Cabinet offices. That part of the country does not have the monopoly of the shipping interests it had a century ago, but the fitness of things, seemingly, is consulted when a Secretary of the Navy is taken from Massachusetts instead of Illinois, Indiana, or West Virginia.

The choice which President Roosevelt has made of a new Secretary is a good one, not so much because Mr. Moody comes from Massachusetts as because he is well qualified for the performance of the duties of his new office. He entered the House nearly seven years ago, and has been from the beginning one of its efficient members. He has not served on the Committee on Naval Affairs, but he has been one of the working members of the Committee on Appropriations, where one learns much of the management of all the executive departments.

The legislative training which Mr. Moody has had will be of value to him in his new position. Of more value, however, will be his judicial, well-balanced, temperate habit of mind. The affairs of the Navy department will be administered justly and without preference by him.

VAGRANCY AND "COLONIZATION."

The Aldermanic contest in the First Ward has brought out in strong relief a question which is always of importance. This question is the case of vagrants in Chicago. Mr. Robert W. Hunter, who is manager of the Municipal Lodging House, said a few days ago that the number of vagrants in Chicago was between ten and fifteen thousand. The proportions of the question become manifest. How does Chicago protect itself against vagrants? How does it reform vagrants? How does it punish vagrants? How does it prevent vagrants from exercising political privileges? Or, rather, why does it do none of these things?

At present the saloons and lodging-houses of the levee district are being used as pens in which prospective voters are kept until such time as their services shall be required. How does it become possible to do this? Most easily. The laws that might prevent vagrancy are not enforced. As a consequence there are vagrants. There being vagrants, there are, as a direct result, an equal number of voters who can be colonized. Chicago, then, may choose between these alternatives: Tolerate vagrants and endure the colonization of voters; repress the vagrants and make colonization impossible.

But how shall the vagrants be repressed? By expedients that have been successful in other cities and will be equally so here.

In the first place, there are city ordinances that give the police the power to arrest all persons who are drunk or disorderly, and to send such persons to the bridewell. There are also ordinances that provide similar treatment for persons who are habitual beggars and vagabonds. The execution of these ordinances will clear the city of a large part of the undesirable element.

In the second place, the lodging of men in saloons, where they sleep on chairs and tables, or on the floor, in sawdust and tobacco juice, can be checked by a rigid compliance with the terms of those State laws that govern lodging-houses. All persons in a lodging-house are supposed to have four hundred cubic feet of air space apiece. Further, there is supposed to be no sleeping in barrooms. If both these suppositions were facts, the palmy days of vagrancy would be over. Unfortunately they are far from being facts. Chicagoans in general do not exactly realize what is happening. Vagrants are now coming into Chicago from every direction. They are being kept in the saloons and cheap lodging-houses of the levee district. They are being nourished from the troughs of the free lunch counters and the barrels behind the bar. They are bringing vice into a neighborhood already vicious and crime where there are already too many criminals. They will register and vote if they can. They are, therefore, going to have a political effect upon the whole community. These loafers, doing no work at all, living on alms and politicians, devoting themselves to laziness and debauchery, packed away every night side by side on the floor like so much merchandise, may give Chicago a "city father."

The Municipal Voters' league, the State Board of Health, the Union League club, the Hamilton club, the Iroquois club, and other local organizations have aroused themselves to action. It is action that is needed. The deplorable consequences of the situation that has been described are self-evident. The consequences cannot be averted unless the situation is changed. If the organizations that are interesting themselves in the attempt at change can unite their efforts much may be accomplished. The labor involved is, of course, tremendous. Cleaning out the Augean stables was unpleasant. Cleaning out the levee dives will be worse. But, once done, the subsequent labor of keeping them clean will be easier. The thing is worth trying.

DIGNITY OF THE SPEAKER.

A Washington correspondent says that Speaker Henderson "is a great stickler for the dignity of his office," and by virtue of his office claims precedence over foreign Ambassadors. They represent foreign sovereigns, it is true, but he, the Speaker, is "the chosen organ and representative of the great American people." It is said that the Speaker was recently invited to a dinner, but declined to attend when he learned that an Ambassador would be a guest, because, had the Speaker gone, he would, in accordance with Washington etiquette, have been seated below the Ambassador. To such a disparagement of his high office as this the Speaker could not consent.

The number of persons who conceive that they, like the President, outrank Ambassadors is growing. First it was the Vice President. Then it was the Supreme Court. Now it is the Speaker. Before long every member of Congress will claim precedence for himself. In time every American citizen will contend that he is sovereign on his own account, and bid every representative of a foreign sovereign whom he meets to stand aside and give him the right of way.

These squabbles about precedence may seem of "great pith and moment" in Washington. They do not particularly interest the "plain people" of Iowa and other States. But if the Speaker is "a great stickler for the dignity of his office"—which is, indeed, an important one—he should be mindful of the dignity of that office on all occasions, and not merely when dealing with foreign Ambassadors. That dignity can be impaired in other ways than by sitting lower down a table than Dr. von Holleben or Lord Pauncefote. It did not comport with the "dignity of his office" for which Colonel Henderson is a stickler to write that letter in which he spoke of the American press "being manipulated" to "send out lies."

If the Speaker is to be considered "the chosen organ and representative of the great American people," then he will have to be peculiarly circumspect in his behavior. He will be expected to be always dignified, always courteous, and always fair.

THE SUPERIOR SENATE.

It is unofficially announced by the Senate Finance committee that the House bill for the repeal of the war taxes is a botch. It is so loosely drawn that it is fatally defective in some important respects. Therefore the Senate committee has been unable to report that bill back promptly. It has to mend the slovenly work of the House. It may even be compelled to draft an entirely new bill—a bill which will not have to go to the courts to be construed.

Members of the House of Representatives may see in this announcement another manifestation of that air of Senatorial superiority which is in evidence so often and which is so galling to Representatives. They resent the assumption of the Senate that measures sent to it by the Lower House probably will be crude and imperfect, and must be licked into shape before passage in order that the public may be protected against faulty legislation.

But Representatives should not get angry when Senators pose as the only cautious and trustworthy legislators, when these Representatives so often give the public reason to believe that the Senatorial pretensions are well founded. The House bill to repeal the war revenue taxes, which the Finance committee says it will have to rewrite, was passed in the House under a rule which provided for a brief debate, but which forbade the offering of amendments. There was no debate, for the Democrats declined to say anything. They knew the bill would pass just as it stood, and they looked on discussion as idle. There were amendments they would have liked to offer and advocate, but they were not allowed to do so.

The public will be quite ready to believe that there are defects in a bill which, in spite of its importance, was put through with less discussion and consideration than are usually given a bill appropriating a few thousand dollars for the payment of some venerable claim against the government. If the House consent to pass without debate or opportunity for amendment a revenue bill involving $70,000,000, it must expect the Senate to assume its superior attitude and moralize on the defective character of House legislation. Doubtless, in this instance, at least, the Senate is justified in its attitude.

MRS. ASTOR'S SOCIAL OPINIONS.

Mrs. Astor being the acknowledged leader of society in New York, whatever she may be pleased to say about social questions must be regarded as an official utterance and accepted for the regulation of the conduct of what is known as "the smart set." In her interview, printed yesterday, if correctly reported, she gave expression to opinions on various matters, some of them of little importance, others so extraordinary that it is hard to believe she uttered them. For instance, it is inconceivable that she could have made the silly and narrow-minded remark that no man can be a gentleman who has not had a college education. Abraham Lincoln and George Washington did not go to college and were of the highest type of gentlemen. Jefferson went to college and sometimes was far from being a gentleman, while Andrew Jackson, who did not go to college, was when occasion required one of the courtliest of gentlemen. Instances of men who have not been through college and are gentlemen, who have been through and are not gentleman, and who are in college and are not gentlemen but boors, might be multiplied indefinitely. Indeed, if Mrs. Astor really made such an absurd statement her forbears could not have been gentlemen.

With much that Mrs. Astor says about the tendency of some Americans to run after titled foreigners all thoughtful persons will agree. Hero worship is peculiarly an American failing. It is not so bad when the hero is worthy of the worship, but when it comes to the lionizing of a person merely because he wears a title and irrespective of personal merit it becomes extremely vulgar. But the same thoughtful persons will smile when Mrs. Astor says that she does not entertain foreigners—"of title or otherwise, who come to America, unless they bring letters to me." Perhaps Mrs. Astor is of the opinion of some of the robust Americans, that the people of this country are all sovereigns, and hence any foreign sovereign who comes here should bring his letter of introduction.

As to the "rich people from the West" "who go down to Newport, spend money lavishly, and get a questionable footing on the edge of society," Mrs. Astor is contemptuous if not severe when she says she has not met them, as they are not "desirable." Mrs. Astor's attitude towards these unfortunate Western millionaires, who are hanging on to the ragged edge of society, is one not so much perhaps of social disapproval of them as it is of apprehension lest having secured a footing on the edge they eventually march boldly in and take possession, being a resolute and pushing set of people. "The men who have amassed their millions in all sorts of ways," says Mrs. Astor, "have not had advantages in their youth." That is the reason perhaps why they go to New York in their maturity and take them.

Mrs. Astor has said much that is admirable in her interview, but when she seeks to account for her non-participation in the reception of the German Prince by the fact that she receives no one who does not come accredited to her, the public will be rather inclined to believe that the Vanderbilt dinner had more to do with it, and that if the Emperor had signified his wish that his brother should dine with Mrs. Astor, that lady would have graciously consented, letter or no letter. Else why should she say that she likes to entertain "people of real distinction," and that Bismarck's son, Count Herbert, once asked her to Friedrichsruh, all of which is pure womanly.

THE Indianapolis baby that has been named "Prince Henry" in honor of our royal visitor will serve to keep the Hon. Windy Wheeler in a state of indignation after the Prince has gone.

IF Inventor Marconi will listen to the advice of disinterested friends and well-wishers he will separate himself from the little mustache that persists in trying to make itself evident in all his pictures.

ANOTHER capture of the Boers' last cannon may have to be made.

I SAY, cut out that public reception! Do I look like a Prince?—General Funston.

BY having his case postponed from time to time Cap'n Streeter should be able to sell enough lots to keep him going, and thus make one hand wash the other, greatly to the improvement of both hands.

COME back, fellows. The anti-trust law doesn't go!—The Promoters.

BUT think of it, Mrs. Astor! Some college graduates—

HAVE worked their way through college.

ARE they gentlemen?

WELL, so Long!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Juvenile Longings.

Again the bright North Side 5-year-old. Donald—for that is his nom de plume in literary circles—was causing the rapid disappearance of a quantity of ice cream.

"Well," he sighed regretfully, as the last spoonful vanished, "I wish there wasn't anything in the world but ice cream [thoughtful pause] and air, and spoons, and people!"

Small Consolation.

"It's no comfort, either," muttered the explorer, making his toilsome way toward the north pole, "to be told that there's plenty of room at the top!"

Abundant Provocation.

The imported Jersey cow, usually so gentle, made a savage dash at the visiting young woman, who was on the other side of the fence.

"It's that red ribbon you've got on you," apologised the farmer. "I guess you'd better take it off."

"On the contrary," said the young woman, "I shall keep it on, and wear it as my red badge of cow rage."

And then the imported Jersey made another savage but ineffectual lunge at her.

The Story of Casabianca.

[Concluded.]

[Synopsis of previous chapters: Young Casabianca, son of Louis Casabianca, a French naval officer, accompanied his father on the expedition to Egypt in 1798, the elder Casabianca being in command of the flagship L'Orient. In the battle of the Nile, which was fought on Aug. 1, the Captain—or Admiral, as some authorities have it—was mortally wounded. Of this, however, the boy knew nothing. The ship caught fire, the gunners left their posts, and everybody on board took to the boats except the boy, who was standing on the burning deck of the vessel, and the commander, who lay unconscious in the conning tower, or, possibly, the cockpit. The boy, although exceedingly anxious to escape, did not dare to leave his post, for fear his father would see him and give him the rope's-end. So, while the flames roared about him he stood and yelled: "Father, can't I go now? It's getting mighty hot here!" But the father made no response, and the lad stood there till the fire reached the illustrated magazines and the ship blew up.]

CHAPTER XXXII.

But young Casabianca, though considerably shaken up, was not killed. He escaped as by a miracle.

When the explosion took place he was blown a distance of nearly a hundred yards, but was picked up almost immediately by the Captain of a dahabeah and found to be uninjured. On reviving and being asked his name he said he was a stowaway who happened to be on board the flagship and that his name was Higgins.

The Captain of the dahabeah was taking no part in the battle. He was there merely out of curiosity, and ordered that the journey up the Nile, which the incident of the battle had interrupted, be resumed. He was greatly taken with the boy, and offered him free passage up the river and return. The offer was accepted. The voyage consumed the rest of the summer and nearly all the fall.

So much attached to young Higgins had the Captain of the boat become by this time that he adopted the boy into his family, and finally made him his heir.

As the lad grew to manhood he married an Egyptian girl and became the father of a large family.

CHAPTER XXXIIII.

But old age drew on. Captain Higgins, feeling his end approaching, summoned his wife and children to his bedside.

"My dear ones," he said, "I have a confession to make to you. My name is not Higgins, but Casabianca."

Whereupon he told them the story of the battle and his supposed death.

"The papers," he said, "played me up as a young hero. Poems, I dare say, have been written about me, and to the end of time I shall be held up as an example of bravery and of obedience to parental authority. But the real facts in the case are as I have told you."

"But, father," said one of his sons, "it was a brave thing to do, and you deserve all the good things that have been said about you. Why didn't you tell who you were and take your place among the survivors?"

"Because, my son," replied the dying man, "I knew the department wouldn't take that view of the matter. It would have said I was guilty of reprehensible conduct in leaving the ship without my father's permission, and I should have been censured for making that loop through the air."

So saying, he breathed his last; and his story, which is here given in full for the first time, was discovered in an old copper cylinder belonging to an Egyptian family on the West Side, in whose possession it had remained unopened for nearly fifty years.

[The end.]

Tempting, Indeed.

We are frequently tempted to invest in a large gilt sign and start a bank. The public always runs after a man who offers to take its money.—Washington Post.

Smooth and Rough.

Dr. Heinrich Hohensollern saw some smooth specimens of rough riding at West Point.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

KING EDWARD has invited himself to visit Paris, and the police of that town are grouchy. The peregrinations of royalty make work for the constabulary.

MRS. ASTOR must shudder every time she thinks of the elder Astor.

INTERNATIONAL study of the high seas is proposed. Anybody passing the Fine Arts Building can hear our end of the game.

YESTERDAY was a blue day for Kaffirs—usually a joyous bunch. The Paris Bourse reports that Kaffirs were depressed because of Cecil Rhodes' illness, while in London they were flat in the street after the close of business on the exchange.

THE Leland Hotel will become the Stratford-on-Avon-oo. Murder!

UNCLE DAVE'S HOLLER.

Uncle David Firch gave up his box at the postoffice Saturday. He says that people in the big cities and the farmers don't have to rent boxes and have their mail delivered at their doors, while the people in the small towns have to rent boxes and leg after their mail. It isn't a fair deal.—Geneseo (Ill.) News.

CHILE is to increase her price on nitrate. The telegraph companies will make no change.

IF the gentlemen that constructed the Federal constitution were to return to earth they would suggest some changes in the document.

ANSWERS FOR THE ANXIOUS.

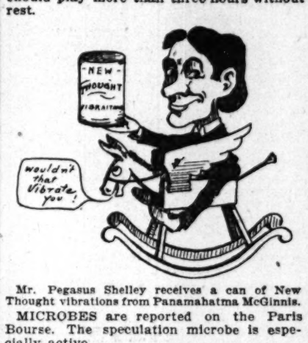
Genevieve—Ja!

John Strongfellow—Wake up!

Hank—Can't print pictures of stamps, you know.

Inquirer—Genevieve is alive and well. We heard from her yesterday.

W. S. B.—Yes; we play tennis, but in moderation. We commonly begin at 2:30 every summer afternoon and play until 5:30. Unless one is real husky we do not believe he should play more than three hours without rest.



Mr. Pegasus Shelley receives a can of New Thought vibrations from Panamahatma McGinnis.

MICROBES are reported on the Paris Bourse. The speculation microbe is especially active.

GENERAL FUNSTON will visit the Stock-Yards. Appetite for that sort of thing grows by what it feeds on.

HOME COURSE IN NEW THOUGHT.

CONDUCTED BY PANAMAHATMA McGINNIS.

Password for March: "The Universe is mine. I am It."

LESSON VI.

New Thought Catechism.

The Novice: What is New Thought?
The Panamahatma: Search me.
N.: What shall I find?
P.: Words.
N.: What do these words mean?
P.: What you will.
N.: I do not grasp them.
P.: Do not try.
N.: I do not think I understand.
P.: Do not think.
N.: Whence, then, comes New Thought?
P.: From the Universe.
N.: How?
P.: Vibrations.
N.: What are vibrations?
P.: Soul waves.
N.: Where do I receive them?
P.: In the Solar Plexus.
N.: How shall I know?
P.: You will feel them.
N.: What must I do?
P.: Rub the Solar Plexus with a hatbrush.
N.: Anything else?
P.: Repeat the password for the month.

TESTIMONIAL.

Looneyville, P. Q.

I am more than delighted with the New Thought vibrations supplied by Panamahatma McGinnis and my brethren of the Circle of the Vibrant Verys. I have tried everything, even Dowie's "Leaves of Healing," but New Thought is the best of all. I now milk my cows with vibrations. I have only to sit in the barn and vibrate, and the milk pours from ten cows at once.

March 1, 1902. D. P. HOOL.

FREE!

To every purchaser of my pamphlet, "Soul Attrition," price $8, I will give, free, one large package of COWPEAS. Very stimulating to the Solar Plexus. No student of New Thought should be without them. These cowpeas are handpicked and handsorted, and packed by hand in a neat box. This offer is good for thirty days.

PAN. McGINNIS.

? ? ? How Is Your Solar Plexus? ? ?

SAYING which, Dr. Dowie passed the contribution box.

AT first the pifflicated gentlemen will view the rolling "L" stairway askance.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE DOUGHNUT."

1701 Fine Arts Building.

Very Special!—To supply a demand for a De Luxe Doughnut, suitable for wedding breakfasts, in lieu of wedding cake, Miss Ellen Ellenborough offers a superior article of hand-tooled doughnut, with deckle edge, hand-powdered by Saintess Grayce, with rubricated initials of the bride. Carefully packed in limp chamois, inclosed in a Watt'ell paper box, and tied with a silk cord by hand. Price $2 each, or $24 per dozen.

Uneeda Doughnut.

BABY FARM?

The newest things in baby cabs at Weber's.—Chillicothe (Ill.) Enquirer.

AS soon as it's dry enough to put up the nets the Brethren of the Racquet will make the pingpong push look like a quilting party.

EXTRA!! SHOT!!! EXTRA!!

BATTLE BETWEEN PICKETS AND NON-UNION MEN AT OLNEYVILLE, R. I.

FIFTY WEAVERS SHOT.

WERE EMERGING PEACEABLY FROM THE MILLS WHEN ATTACK WAS MADE.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

Olneyville, R. I., March 10.—Fifty non-union weavers were shot by the pickets of the strikers today. The pickets used cameras.

IN a postscript General Kitchener reports that as soon as he finishes building the blockhouse at Soupfontein he will be in a position to "stamp out the rebellion."

IT is interesting to learn that the German Society of New York ate, among other things, "pommes de terre sautées en quartiers."

HETTY GREEN has accepted the offer of Cohasset, Mass., the lowest bidder, and will move to that town. Her rent will be $8.50 a month.

WHOLE ANIMAL THERE AT LAST.

Lamb & Heid have succeeded A. B. Lamb, drugs, at Fossil.—Seattle (Wash.) Trade Register.

WE hope Prince Henry sampled the "scrapple" that made Philadelphia famous.

THIS time General Kitchener "greatly regrets to report."

WHY not let Mr. Morgan merge the Philippines?

AS for Professor Triggs, he seems to be hopeless.

ABOUT time for the goat to mount the barrel.

WE hardly need remind you to register.

DOGGY ties are allowed this week.

JUST a leetle too open winter. B. L. T.

CAUGHT IN THE CROWD

AT WHOSE EXPENSE?

THE other morning a German saloonkeeper on Adams street was called to the telephone. He went into the booth and asked what was wanted.

"This is the construction department of the telephone company," came the answer. "We want to test your telephone."

"Alles recht," answered the victim.

"Stand over to the right as far as you can and talk," said the voice.

The victim obeyed.

"Yes. We can hear you perfectly. Now go as far as you can to the left. There, that will do. Yes. We can hear you all right. Now get up as high as you can."

"HELLO, FRITZ."

"Wait ein minuten," said the German. He went out and got a box, on the top of which he stood, his head touching the roof of the telephone booth.

Again the man who pretended to be testing the line declared that he could hear perfectly what was said.

"Now get down as low as you can. Get down on your knees and talk."

The victim knelt and spoke into the 'phone.

"Yes. We can hear you. Now, suppose you climb a tree and jump off," came the astonishing answer. "You're foolish."

A few minutes later a couple of the saloonkeeper's friends came in and asked him if he had had his telephone tested. He admitted that it was a good joke, and insisted on treating the party. Later in the day he decided that the joke was too good to keep. He would try it on a friend of his who had charge of the engines at a West Side manufacturing plant. He knew that the telephone at the factory is located at the head of a flight of stairs which leads up from the engine-room and that the engineer usually answers it."

He called the number and his friend answered it.

"Hello, Fritz," said the saloonkeeper. "I want to talk to you aboud somedings important."

"Vait till I shuts off de engine," said the engineer.

The engine was stopped, and the whole plant temporarily shut down. Then followed this conversation:

"Hello, Fritz. I am de construction department of de delephone company. I vants to tests your telephone. Go as far as you kin to the right and talk."

"Yah. Daz ish all right. Now go to the left."

Fritz obeyed. Then he was made to climb up on a box and to get down on his knees. That was the climax. The saloonkeeper laughed uproariously, while the friends who had played the joke on him looked on.

"Fritz," said the saloonkeeper., "dis is Heinrich. Dat vas a goot joke. Nicht wahr?"

Then he rang off.

HE WAS THE DANISH CONSUL.

It sometimes happens that the "pull" of even the "strongest" politician is weaker than that of a mere citizen who keeps his wits about him. Witness the following:

At 8 o'clock on the evening of Prince Henry's arrival in Chicago there were perhaps 4,000 people massed in a long line outside the First Regiment armory, waiting patiently to get in. At the end of this line stood one of the most influential of the City Hall officials, accompanied by his wife. They waited half an hour, and it became evident that thousands of people would not get into the hall at all. Then the City Hall man left his wife and went up to the entrance, intent on using his political pull with the police.

"I AM THE DANISH CONSUL, SIR."

Fate was against him. Lieutenant Cosgrove, who was in charge of the police, was one of the few men of the force whom he had never met. He realized at once that it would do no good to try a political pull on him. As he stood for a moment disconsolate, wondering what he had better do, a man came hurrying up, out of breath, and approached Lieutenant Cosgrove. "I am the Greek Consul in Chicago," said the stranger.

It was an international occasion, and instantly the Lieutenant touched his cap and ushered the diplomat into the crowded hall. The man from the City Hall needed no further cue.

He went back and took his wife on his arm. Brushing through the crowd, he hurried up to the Lieutenant and said: "I am the Danish Consul, sir."

Just then he espied two men in the struggling crowd who were vainly trying to get in, and who happened to be personal friends of his. "There are some friends of mine," said the man from the City Hall, in his most diplomatic manner. They were instantly rescued from the common herd, and the whole party of six were ushered into the armory and escorted to the gallery reserved for the diplomatic corps and special guests.

There were only about ten seats left in this gallery, six of which were given up to the Danish Consul and his guests. Which explains why as many professors of German birth from the University of Chicago who came in a moment later were obliged to stand up.

NAMING AN INDIAN TOWN.

Indiana is full of towns with queer names. But the queerest of them all has so far been left to languish in undeserved obscurity. People who are acquainted with that portion of Darkest Indiana, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Crawfordsville, must have seen on the signboard of a little railroad station, as they rushed by on a limited train, this astonishing name:

H'TOWN.

Behind that apostrophe lies the story of the joke which a rich old Indiana farmer played on the directors of a great railroad company. The farmer in question owned several thousand acres of land in one body. When the railroad was built it was found necessary to cut through his land. The right of way agents went to the old farmer and asked him to set a price on a strip running through his farm a few hundred feet wide.

He laughed at them and said his land was not for sale at any price. He didn't believe in railroads anyhow and didn't want one running through his property. They offered him a huge price for the land, for they had found other property-owners in the vicinity reasonable and did not care to start any condemnation suits unless it was absolutely necessary. But the old farmer would not listen to them. His income was twice as large as he cared to spend, and he rather enjoyed the position of blocking all the efforts of a great corporation.

THE OLD MAN GRINNED BROADLY.

The claim agents made up their minds that they would have to start a suit, and were about ready to bring it when they were surprised to get a letter from the old farmer.

"If you'll let me name the town you are going to build on my land," he said, "I'll give you all the land you need."

They accepted his terms with glee. Of course, they expected that his vanity would lead him to name the town after himself, and they were quite prepared for that emergency. But he fooled them. A written agreement was drawn up and signed and the deeds passed. Then they asked him for his name. The old man grinned broadly.

"We'll call it Heitown," he said.

They argued with him until they saw it was useless. They could not back out, for the papers had already been signed. Then they decided they would get even in another way. They elided the second, third, and fourth letters of the name and put in their place an innocent apostrophe. And so the name of the village is "H'town" to this day.

Prince Henry's Appeal.

News Note—The Emperor William has extended the visit of Prince Henry two days.

O Brother William, don't do that;
Think what a wreck I am,
And don't detain me longer in
The realm of Uncle Sam.
Consider all that I have done
And all that I've been through,
And only let me have a chance
To leave here p. d. q.

O Brother William, I've a head
As big as forty are,
And I could scarcely get it through
The doorway of the car;
I had to keep it on the ice
For more than half that trip
I made around to see the folks
And take a friendly nip.

O Brother William, don't you see,
They had me dead to rights,
For I was going all the days
And more than half the nights;
And every new place that I struck,
A new gang met me there;
And though the old had filled me up,
I had to do my share.

O Brother William, think of that—
A new gang every day
Prepared to do your brother up
Before he got away.
And William, let me say to you,
These enterprising Yanks,
Who have the biggest land on earth,
Have still much larger tanks.

O Brother William, you may think
This job you've given me
Is nothing much, but just you try
It once yourself and see.
I'll bet a farm before you'd done
A week of it you'd be
Confounded glad to abdicate
Your throne and climb a tree.

O Brother William, call me back,
And do not make it late,
For if you do I'll have to send
This head of mine by freight.
And after this when you desire,
With friendliest intent,
To start a boom, don't send one Prince,
But send a regiment.

O Brother William, hold my head;
See what a wreck I am;
Here's Hoch der Kaiser, and, by gosh!
Hooray for Uncle Sam!

—William J. Lampton in New York Herald.

Hint to Physicians.

"I think I can pull you through," said the physician, sagely.

"Try to pull both legs uniformly, doctor," replied the patient. "I don't wish to go through life deformed."—Ohio State Journal.

Heedless.

"Dey wouldn't take none o' my warnin's Limpy."

"Wot's happened now, Weary?"

"Nudder man killed while takin' a Turkish bath."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

COMMENT OF THE EDITORS

VIEWS OF CURRENT NEWS EXPRESSED IN LEADING PAPERS.

President Roosevelt's Action in Ordering the Attorney General to Call Railroads Into Court for Alleged Violations of the Interstate Commerce and Sherman Acts Approved —Spain's Poor Queen Regent Weary of Her Position.

News has reached Chicago from Washington that President Roosevelt has instructed Attorney General Knox to apply for an injunction restraining railroads centering in Chicago from violating the interstate commerce and Sherman acts. So long as it was left to them to choose their policy they systematically violated the law, but the threat of legal action on the part of the government has thrown them into a panic, and they are scurrying to get under cover. Already they have voted to abolish their pooling agreements and to dissolve the associations maintained for the purpose of carrying out these illegal agreements. The Eastern roads are taking their time, but it is safe to say that they are keeping a close watch on developments in Chicago. There are more than eighty of these traffic associations which are likely to be dissolved at the first sign of activity on the part of Attorney General Knox. No pretense is made that these organizations are not in violation of the United States law. The excuse for their existence is that they have not been molested and that their lawbreaking was profitable.—Philadelphia North American.

President Is Determined.

The Attorney General, with the coöperation of the President, is evidently determined to make thorough work of proving and correcting the alleged abuses in railway operation. But it is, of course, not calculated to cause the disturbance that the previous unexpected move of the Attorney General did in financial circles. On the contrary, there is quite as much if not more reason why the railroads and their stockholders should gain as why they should lose by a strict enforcement of the interstate commerce law. The adoption of the main requirement of this law is that each road shall make public its schedules of traffic rates and live up to them.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

U. S. SENATE TO THE FRONT.

Usurping House Prerogatives.

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." This is a prerogative of which the House is somewhat jealous, and there have been complaints of the disposition of the Senate to encroach on it in the exercise of the right to propose or concur in amendments. But the Ways and Means committee appears to be deliberately dealing with the question of revenue reduction in a way to throw upon the Senate the responsibility of recasting the bill to be passed by the House, and adjusting it to the requirements of the government. It has devised a sweeping measure, which it is said to be intent upon carrying through unchanged, in the expectation that it will be ripped up and made over in the Senate.

Without adverting to the motive or purpose of this proceeding, under circumstances that have become familiar in current discussion of the Cuban and other questions, it may be well to point out that the House is virtually abdicating an important function and surrendering to the Senate in this matter of the special prerogative, without accomplishing any more worthy object than embarrassing and delaying important measures of legislation.—New York Mail and Express.

Senate Is Aggressor.

In the encroachment of the Senate on the powers of the executive, which Mr. *Maurice Low* examines in his paper in the *North American Review*, he notes that the fear expressed by Hamilton that the President would corrupt the Senate by the use of patronage has been in fact or in evolution turned end on; that is, that the Senate is using its control over patronage to secure powers not intended for it by the constitution.—Indianapolis News.

SPAIN'S POOR QUEEN REGENT.

Spain's Queen Regent must be weary of her position. Otherwise there surely would not be all the consultation and uncertainty that is hinted at in the dispatches from Madrid. There have been Kings as immature as Alfonso and other Queen mothers who took on themselves the burden of handling a realm in the name of their offspring. The expression of loyalty toward the Queen Regent some time ago, when she was on the point of retiring, seemed to be the genuine utterance of all the most influential classes in Spain. With that demonstration one would suppose that the slightest sign of willingness on the Queen Regent's part to keep the reins of government in her hands would end all dispute on the subject.

But apparently the case is different. There is said to be an effort to bring into being a sort of council, in which the Queen Regent shall be ex-officio the leading member, but which shall really be a government in commission.—Ohio State Journal.

Bakers and Bread.

Over in Spain the people kill bakers who raise the price of bread. As a consequence some of the bakers have gone into other business. The Spanish mob will have to take measures to prevent the latter or they will not help their cause a great deal by lessening the number of people who bake. That would make bread scarcer than ever.—Peoria Journal.

MR. CLARK OF MONTANA.

As a Campaign Manager.

Is the Senator Clark of Montana who is said to be "extremely likely to be the manager of the Democratic congressional campaign next fall" and who is "suggested as the best Democratic candidate for President" the same Clark who two years ago resigned from the Senate to avoid expulsion for bribery and corruption in securing his seat? It was proved before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections that at least fifteen members of the Montana Legislature were paid by William A. Clark or his agents for their votes; that at least nine others were offered money to vote for him; that $100,000 was offered by a friend of Clark to bribe the Attorney General to stop proceedings to disbar Wellcome, one of Clark's lobbyists; and that the same agent offered Justice Hunt of the Supreme Court an equal amount to dismiss the case. The evidence indicated that the "election expenses" and the bribing of members after their election cost this Clark at least $500,000.—New York World.

Has Faith in Money.

Senator Clark, the Montana copper king, aspires to the Democratic Presidential nomination. He has absolute faith in the power of money and his own methods of using it, and he realizes the Democratic need for a candidate.—Philadelphia American.

Absurd on Its Face.

The statement is made that Senator Clark of Montana has aspirations for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and it is intimated that he proposes to push himself to the front in his party by means of lavish contributions for campaign purposes. As Clark ranks among the wealthy men of the country, there is no doubt that he will find plenty of small-fry politicians to assist him in getting rid of any surplus funds he may be disposed to spend, but the idea of his posing as a serious candidate for the Presidency is hardly conceivable. The scandals which surround his election to the Senate were of such a character that they make the notion absurd.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, March 10, 1902:

Same property. March 4 [James B. Crummey quitclaim to Edward Mendel]..... 1
Same property, incumbrance of $28,000, March 5 [Edward Mendel to Flora M. Witkowsky]..... 50,000
Carpenter-st., 191 n of 93d, w f, 25x124, Feb. 4 [D. Eichberg to Karoline Habekost]..... 1,540
Central Park-av., 250 s of 24th-st., e f, 50x124, Feb. 20 [M. Seligsberg to Alice I. Voigt]..... 2,000
Diversey-st., 192 w of Herndon, s f, 24x124, incumbrance of $2,700, Feb. 27 [Louis Henry to Otto H. Beyer]..... 5,000
Eberly-av., 265 n of Byron-st., w f, 25x125, Nov. 12, 1901 [J. C. Jones to Simon M. Kanagy]..... 1,000
Eberly-av., 191 s of Irving Park, w f, 25x125, Nov. 12, 1901 [J. C. Jones to Simon M. Kanagy]..... 1,000
Fairfield-av., 80½ s of Harvard-st., w f, 25x132, March 1 [Thos. Brisch to Geo. O. Cairns]..... 1,000
Fairfield-av., 528 n cr 12th-st., w f, 25x132 1-13, March 5 [E. H. Donnelly to John L. Bolen]..... 7,500
Fairfield-av., 454 n of 12th-st., w f, 24x132 1-3, March 5 [C. Boggs to John L. Bolen]..... 1,500
Fairview-av., 191 n of 60th-st., e f, 25x125, Jan. 30 [R. C. Givins to James Harding]..... 1,500
Fletcher-st., 572 w of N. Clark, s f, 25x115, March 7 [Annie M. Nelson to Victor Johnson]..... 1,000
Flournoy-st., 125 e of S. 40th-av., n f, 25x124, 7-10, incumbrance of $3,500, Feb. 28 [A. Brisch to James C. Ridgway N. 44th-ct., 250 n of Congress-av., w f, 100x150, and other property, Nov. 22, 1901 [C. R. Williams to John I. Hayward]..... 7,000
51st-pl., 322 w of Halsted, s f, 38x124, March 8 [Margaretha Kyll to Leo Wallraf et al.]..... 2,600
Green Bay-av., 221 s of 83d-st., e f, 25x124, and other property, March 2, 1901 [J. L. Young to Louis A. Frey]..... 1423
Halsted-st., 313 s of Webster-av., w f, 48x90, Feb. 17 [G. Elsner to Wm. H. Kuhl]..... 2,500
Herndon-st., 209 n of Webster-av., w f, 24x125, Feb. 25 [M. Duffy to Ella R. Hubbard]..... 8,000
Hermitage-av., 69 n of Polk-st., w f, 18x125½, March 7 [T. Whitfield et al., by M. in C., to Geo. H. Hight]..... 1,800
Hermitage-av., 51 n of Polk-st., w f, 18x125½, March 7 [same to same]..... 2,838
Homan-av., 147 n of Grace-st., w f, 25x124, Nov. 12, 1901 [J. C. Jones to Simon M. Kanagy]..... 2,839
Homan-av., 100 s of Byron-st., w f, 25x124, and other property, Nov. 12, 1901 [J. C. Jones to Simon M. Kanagy]..... 2,000
Kenmore-av., s e cor Leland-av., w f, 62x143, incumbrance $25,000, revenue $21.25, valued at $45,000, March 6 [Hattie M. Hegberg and husband to Roswell Miller of New York City]..... 1,000
Manistee-av., n w cor 87th-st., e f, 47x125, Nov. 4, 1901 [M. Young to Louis A. Frey]..... 1
Michigan-av., 116 n of 30th-st., w f, 26x163, revenue $13.75, valued at $30,000, March 7 [Roswell Miller to Hattie M. Hegberg]..... 1,000
Muskegon-av., 105 s of 80th-st., e f, 25x138½, March 6 [Stanislaw Korzeniewski to Jan Bednarski]..... 1
Same property, March 6 [J. Bednarek to Anna Korzeniewski]..... 2,000
Perry-st., 24 n of Waveland-av., w f, 26x122, March 4 [Wm. Stephan to Herman Engwer et al.]..... 2,200
Stewart-av., 147 n of 74th-st., e f, 64x264, more or less, March 8 [Wm. M. Smith et al., by M. in C., to Chester L. Iverson]..... 5,500
Seeley-av., 230 s of Ainslee-st., w f, 26x122, incumbrance $900, March 7 [Christina Johnson to Herman Ekllind et al.]..... 4,748
Southport-av., 48 s of Otto-st., w f, 24x125, March 5 [Edward Meuser to Frank von Zelewski]..... 1,700
South Park-av., s e cor 65th-st., w f, 48x122, and other property, incumbered $4,100, March 6 [G. Bleecker Read to Jacob L. Kesner]..... 2,300
20th-st., 48 e of Paulina, n f, 24x125, March 7 [Anna Marie Christine Schlutz to Ernst Karl August Schaefer]..... 8,000
33d-pl., 272 e of Auburn-st., s f, 25x145.8, Feb. 22 [F. Kamradt to Otto Stark]..... 1,600
Western-av., 200 n of Sunnyside, w f, 37½x125, March 3 [A. W. Nasmd to Wm. Ingram]..... 1,200
Western-av., 113 s of Jackson-st., w f, 25x125, March 6 [H. E. Schneider et al., by M. in C., to Alice K. Gade]..... 2,322
Wilcox-st., n e cor N. 50th-av., s f, 102x124.8, Aug. 29, 1901 [W. J. Mathieson to Laura White]..... 360
Wilton-av., 24 n of Waveland, e f, 25.15x70, March 3 [G. O'Cairns to Thomas Brisch]..... 1,000
Wilton-av., n w cor Waveland, e f, 24¼x70, March 1 [M. J. Warner to Thomas Brisch]..... 3,500
Castlewood-terrace, 500 e of Sheridan-road, s f, 50x114, Feb. 25 [Chicago Title and Trust Co. to Hattie J. Redward]..... 1
Colorado-av., 275 w of S. 40th-av., n f, 50x100, more or less, Feb. 26 [F. S. Terrell to William D. Troutman]..... 3,500
Elston-av., n w cor Wellington-st., that part of s 5 acres L. 3, lying e of w line of N. Washtenaw-av., extended, Richon & B. sub. w ½ s ¼ 22-40-13, Jan. 28 [Alfred Richon, by guardian, to John Hewitt]..... 1,600
Elston-av., 286 s e of N. 40th-av., n e f, 50x125, Feb. 18 [A. H. Hill to John Gamacheen]..... 5,500
5th-av., premises 163 and 165, 40x90, March 3 [Charles T. Trego to The Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.]..... 1,000
57th-av., N. 75 s of Humboldt-av., e f, 25x124, March 8 [M. L. Albrecht to John Fechal]..... 85,000
Same property, March 10 [John Pecha to Marie Albrecht]..... 7,800
Luce-st., premises No. 22, 25x108, Feb. 27 [I. Orsechowski to Martin Sieklerski]..... 1
Noble-st., premises No. 734, 30x125, Feb. 8 [J. Rehbeni to Ignatz Orsechowski]..... 1,900
Normal-av., 75 n of 78th-st., w f, 25x100, more or less, March 8 [Charles C. Letts to Charles A. Mallory]..... 3,700
Orchard-st., 412 s of Center, e f, 50x131, undivided third interest, March 8 [H. E. B. Wessle to William Opel]..... 6,500
Perry-st., premises No. 841, 37½x122, March 7 [S. M. Tyrrell to Nicholas J. Haynes]..... 1,000
Same property, March 7 [Nicholas J. Haynes to Catherine Tyrrell]..... 1
Southport-av., 48 s of Otto-st., w f, 24x125, March 10 [F. Von Zelewski to Edward Meuser]..... 2,300
Union-av., n w cor 78th-st., e f, 80x125, March 8 [Charles A. Mallory to Charles C. Letts]..... 18,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

H. Koepo, 1-story brick addition, 4819 Hamlin-av..... $ 1,400
Charles R. Blair, 4-story brick residence, 2905 Prairie-av..... 15,000
Charles H. Blair, 4-story brick apartment building, 141 20th-st..... 25,000
C. Gustafson, two 3-story brick flats, 3245-3247 Fifth-av..... 12,000
C. W. Thacher, 2-story brick store, 7082 St. Lawrence-av..... 1,200
A. Ploch and Albert Waller, two 1-story brick cottages, 5346-5348 Fullman-av..... 1,400
A. E. Kesler, three 2-story brick flats, 4914-4916-4918 Washington Park-pl..... 15,000
P. Phan, three 1-story brick stores, 6500-2 Cottage Grove-av..... 8,000
A. T. Cowen, four 2-story brick flats, 2550-2556 Fulton-st..... 12,000
Fenske Bros., 5-story brick factory, 130-145 McHenry-st..... 20,000
O. L. Watson, 2-story frame residence, 2339 N. 42d-av..... 3,500
A. H. Hill & Co., 1-story frame cottage, 2309 Eberly-av..... 1,700
L. F. Brainbold, 3-story brick store, 150 Milwaukee-av..... 4,000
E. Jones, 1½-story frame dwelling, 12131 Butler-st..... 2,000
C. C. Whittlcomb, 1½-story brick dwelling, 12216 Wallace-st..... 2,000
S. Isilkowski, 1-story frame addition, 4741 Elizabeth-st..... 1,450
Lena Held, 2-story brick flat, 6231 Carpenter-st..... 2,000
Frank Pavlick, 1-story brick store, 905 California-av..... 1,000
Independent Brewing Co., 3-story brick grain dryer, 596 Halsted-st..... 3,500
Vermidge Bros., 1-story brick boiler house, 396-8 N. Branch-st..... 1,500
A. B. Raffington, 1-story frame addition, 572 N. Clark-st..... 1,600
Charles Krimmel, 1-story frame cottage, 2229 N. Hermitage-av..... 1,300
William Poth, 3-story brick flat, 858 N. Halsted-st..... 6,500
Arthur D'Alcorn, 3-story brick apartment building, 4647 Shakspeare-av..... 8,200
George E. Adams, 1-story brick addition, 69-71 N. Green-st..... 1,500
B. Tatkan, 3-story brick apartment building, 1419-21 Humboldt-blvd..... 17,000
John Souka, 1-story brick store, 1357 Spaulding-av..... 1,400
F. Matejorsky, 2-story brick flat, 1076 Trumbull-av..... 1,800
C. H. Andrews, 2-story brick flat, 2158 Lexington-st..... 6,500
A. Morton, 2-story brick flat, 2260 W. Adams-st..... 5,000
A. Gocker, 2-story brick store, 307 California-av..... 5,000
F. Pelky, 1-story brick addition, 377 Hastings-st..... 1,000
F. Oschelin, 2-story frame store, 2074 West Quincy-st..... 2,800
C. H. Andrews Co., 4-story brick factory, 319-25 W. 22d-st..... 15,000
E. T. Cowen, 2-story brick flat, 721 Flournoy-st..... 5,000
Anna Gustafson, 1-story frame cottage, 7801 Cole-av..... 2,000
W. Such, 3-story brick store, 126 Belmont-av..... 5,500
John Leichtenberg, 2-story brick store, 4774 N. Clark-st..... 5,500
Frank P. Reynolds, 3-story brick addition, 250 Fullerton-av..... 3,000
Ernst Simon, 2-story brick addition, 1020 Barry-av..... 2,800
J. A. Sundberg, 1-story brick addition, 259 W. Kinzie-st..... 1,500
John T. Edwards, three 2-story frame residences, 2294-2308-3402 Lowell-av..... 7,500
B. Nelson, 2-story brick flat, 1205 N. Sacramento-av..... 3,000
W. Seltenberger, 2-story brick flat, 965 W. Fullerton-av..... 4,500
C. W. Urellus, 1½-story frame cottage, 530 Willow-st..... 1,600
Koester & Zander, two 2-story frame residences, 2478-2482 N. 43d-av..... 3,600
Koester & Zander, 2-story frame residence, 2544 N. 41st-av..... 1,500

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—STANDARD BRED SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, three months old; sired by Hanover Monarch, the greatest prize-winner in the United States. H. C. WINDUS, Portage, Wis.

SINGING CANARIES, PARROTS GOLDFISH, etc. Kaempfer bird store, 88 State-st.

TALKING MACHINES.

EVERYTHING IN TALKING MACHINES—Wholesale and retail. JAS. I. LYON, 73 5th-av.

MNFRS. AND JOBBERS TALKING MACHINE supplies. Eckland Phonograph Co., 119 Dearborn.

PRINTING.

GOOD PRINTING CHEAP—1,000 LINEN LETter heads, $1.50, worth $2.50. E. Pantus, catalogue maker and printer, 183 Clark-st. Phone C 84.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, March 10, 1902:

Archer-av., 99 s of 88th, w f, 149½x..... $ 3,124
Calumet-av., 125 n of Bahnsal, w f, 50x..... 17,500
Calumet-av., 125 w of Paulina-st., s f, incumbrance of $6,900, Feb. 17 [W. L. Kline to Gustav Eiser]..... 17,500
Calumet-av., n e cor 41st-st., w f, 141½x..... 50,000
[Edward Mendel to James ...

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STAMP COLLECTING A CURE FOR INSOMNIA. Beginner's outfit, 67c. P. Wolsieffer, 38 Madison.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.

ORES ASSAYED—GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM bought and sold. Goldsmith Bros., 63 Washington.

PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.

PICTURE FRAMES, REGILDING, F. A. BRYden & Co., 231 Wabash, nr. Congress. Tel. H. 1807.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SEAL COLLAR, ON INDIANA-AV. CAR or getting off car at 33d-st.; reward will be paid. Return to MRS. DINKELSPEIL, 3336 Calumet-av.

LOST—SILVER PURSE, BETWEEN 26TH AND 22d-sts. and Cottage Grove-av.; please return to owner; reward. BERTHA MITTLESTADT, 3119 S. Park-av.

LOST—ON STATE, BETWEEN SPAULDING'S and Adams-st. elevated, fancy colored chatelaine bag containing money; liberal reward. Return or address 1401 Washington-blvd.

LOST—SCOTCH COLLIE DOG, NEAR NOON, March 10, on 22d-st., near Indiana-av.; $5 reward. 2235 Calumet-av.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF YOUNG white fox terrier; answers the name of Dandy. 7 Hubbard-ct.

LOST—A STERLING SILVER CHATELAINE bag on the 47th-st. car line last evening; suitable reward. 5320 Cornell-av.

LOST—FOX TERRIER; PHILO ON COLLAR. Return to 6159 Lexington-av., Flat C. Reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING ADDRESS of Edward Vanderveer or heirs please notify G. A. FLEISCHER, 117 Market-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A LIST OF CHOICE DIAMOND BARGAINS.
Some slightly off-colored stones from ¾ carats to 2 carats at $85 per carat, mounted any way you want them. These stones are well cut, very brilliant, and free from flaws.
Some white imperfect stones from ¾ to ½ carat at $30 per carat, mounted to suit you.
Choice new style diamond lockets and brooches from $3 to $50.
Beautiful large size brogue pearl scarf pins, $1 up. These are genuine pearls of irregular shape, very lustrous, the very latest thing.
Our new catalogue, "How to Buy a Diamond," sent on request.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
103 State-st.,
Columbus Memorial Building, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—
THOUSANDS OF SALARIED PEOPLE and families in moderate circumstances do their trading with us on "Special Credit" at cash prices. You can select from our elegant new stock everything worn by men, women, and children or used to furnishing a home complete from "parlor to kitchen." Beautifully decorated chinaware given away with all purchases amounting to $5 or over. Established in 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO., 2d and 3d floors. 217-219 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADY AGENTS: WE MAKE the goods. Complexion Vaporizers, Gloves, Masks, and Brushes, Wrinkle, Blackhead, and Tan Removers, Scissors, Files, Knives, Clippers, Ear Cleaners for the removal of hair, Electric Face Rollers, Belts, Supporters, Trusses, Hearing Horns and Tubes.
All at manufacturers' prices.
37 Randolph-st., Room 509, cor. Wabash and Randolph.

PERSONAL—HARTFIELD'S KOLA CELERY and Pepsin is a food for the body and brain; an up-to-date nonalcoholic drink that keeps the system in trim and fills the whole body with vim. Ask your druggist for one of our 12 selected puzzle and riddle cards. Hygeia Mfg. Co., Milwaukee. Chicago branch, 95 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—SMALLPOX AND OTHER CONtagious diseases prevented by wearing Dr. Hollem's Formaldehyde Microbe Destroyer and Deodorizer; for young and old; agents wanted; sample for 25c; particulars free. Hollem Mfg. Co., 142 Lincoln-av., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—"GOOD SENSE" BEAUTIFYING, according to Mme. Qui Vive's "Good Sense" ideas. Facial treatments, scalp treatments, egg shampoos, Creme Marquise, 35c; complexion brushes, 75 cents. MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, 36 Washington-st., city.

PERSONAL—FUR GARMENTS MADE TO ORder and repaired at special rates this month. DAVID BECKER & SON, 163 Wabash-av. Formerly of Marshall Field & Co., 90 Wabash-av., cor. Washington. Telephone Cent. 2549.

PERSONAL—ABOLISH SUPERFLUOUS FAT. Keep young and gain good health without dieting, drugs, or apparatus. Indorsements from prominent people. Hours 10 to 5. The Barnard Institute, 1107-08-09 Champlain Bldg., 126 State-st.

PERSONAL—ANICHRING
FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENT.
LADIES! GENTLEMEN!
MME. BARTONE,
Suite 522, 203-209 Dearborn.

PERSONAL—SCALP DISEASES POSITIVELY cured; treatment new and scientific; 15 years' experience; method taught. MME. MEHURON & BRILL, Suite 1005, 92 State-st.

PERSONAL—WE WANT YOUR PATRONAGE, and you will have pleasing up-to-date garments at popular prices. NEWMAN'S CLOAK AND SUIT STORE, 211 State-st.

PERSONAL—MILLINERY, INCLUDING THE genuine Dunlap and Knox hats; only Dunlap and Atchison's women's tailored and riding hats. Maison Nouvelle, 308 and 310 Wabash, Auditorium.

PERSONAL—RELIABLE SUITS, JACKETS, skirts, and waists, with every guarantee of satisfaction, at popular prices, at
NEWMAN'S, 211 State-st.

PERSONAL—CORA BELL, SUITE 402 KIMBALL Hall, 243 Wabash-av.—Manicuring, chiropody, and facial treatment. Appointment by phone, Har. 2547.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts, birthmarks; 12 years' experience; 7 years present office; indorsed by prominent physicians. MME. STIVER, M. E., 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — CONFECTIONERY, FINE BONbons, and chocolates, famous throughout the United States. Send for wholesale and retail catalogue. C. F. SCHRAFFT & SONS CO., 72 Madison-st.

PERSONAL—STUTTERING, STAMMERING, and all speech impediments cured. DR. E. L. RIVENBURGH, 2949 N. 44th-av. Best of city references. Have cured 3,000 in the last 26 years.

PERSONAL—SWEDISH MOVEMENT. HYDROTHERAPY. ELECTRIC BATHS. TEKLA FOLKE INSTITUTE, 57 Washington-st., 9th floor.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red noses, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. F. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—WRINKLES, MOLES, AND traces of old age removed permanently; acne cured. TOMPKINS, M. D., 1308 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electricity; perfect work guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL — MRS. KLEM: CALL FOR waists while they last; positive will be sold for charges. MRS. W. F., BRITTIN, 215 37th-st.

PERSONAL—HENRY KESSLER, THE RELIable furrier, repairs and remodels furs at lowest prices this month. 88 E. Washington-st., R. 43-44.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS ON TERMS THAT any one can easily meet. LOFTIS BROS., 108 State-st.

PERSONAL — KELLBERG INSTITUTE, LATE of Central Music Hall; est. 1881; movement cure. Tel. 3632 Cent. Dyche Bldg., 99 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—ECZEMA AND ALL SKIN DISeases permanently cured. Book free. The F. F. F. Remedy Co., 719, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—ALL CHRONIC DISEASES CURED —Tumors dissolved, nervous vitality restored. DR. DELLANNSO, 2154 Michigan-av., 2 to 6.

PERSONAL—FREE—ONE $1 BOX ATROPHY balsam; send 19c in stamps for postage and packing. Universal Vitaline Co., Hammond, Ind.

PERSONAL—MANICURING,
CHIROPODY, AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT.
ALICE LIVINGSTON, 78 Washington-st.

PERSONAL — MANICURING, CHIROPODY, electric facial treatments. R. 1214 Masonic Tem.

PERSONAL—MANICURING AND CHIROPODY. Suite 313-314, 56 5th-av.; new management.

PERSONAL — DE LASCAU INSTITUTE MOVEment and water cure. 3031 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL — THE SWEDISH MOVEMENTS. HILDA MALMQUIST. 328 La Salle-av., Flat D.

TYPEWRITERS.

STANDARD TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 119 LA SALLE-ST. PHONE HARR. 4519.
We handle everything in the typewriter and supply line. Our connections and sources of supply are such that we can offer goods on less money than any concern in the United States. We want your trade and will make it to your interest to deal with us all the time. Call and see us or address Standard Typewriter Headquarters, 119 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 4519. 119 La Salle-st.

THE NEW MODEL COLUMBIA BAR-LOCK typewriter for every purpose; visible writing; easy running; durable; rents $3; supplies. Columbia Typewriter Mfg. Co., 118 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITERS OF ALL MAKES RENTED, sold, repaired; large assortment and low prices. Chicago Typewriter & Supply Co., W. C. Goodhue, Mgr., main floor. Suite 5 to 8, 122 La Salle-st.

ALL MAKES RENTED $3 PER MONTH AND sold at cost to responsible purchasers at terms to suit; write for specimens of our special bargains and get prices. C. R. Carpenter, 100 Jackson-blvd.

TYPEWRITERS — BARGAINS; STANDARD makes a specialty; machines shipped subject to trial. Typewriter Exch., 124 La Salle-st., Chicago.

DAVIES' TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 185 Dearborn-st.—Machines bought, sold; rentals, $3.

FOR SALE — NEW ROTARY NEOSTYLE cheap. Address M. 574, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMITH NO. 2; A1; $35. REMINGton, $25. 648 W. 55th-st.

C. R. LITTLE, 119 LA SALLE-ST.—TYPEwriter repairing; bargains. Telephone Main 4519.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY ONLY THE ELDREDGE B 2-THREAD, $20 to $25; or the H. ELDREDGE single thread, genuine automatic, $40 to $50; guaranteed to be the finest and highest grade sewing machine made. National Sewing Machine Co., 49 E. Jackson-blvd. M. G. GLEASON, Mgr. Machines rented and repaired reasonably. Call or phone Harrison 856.

YOU CAN BUY ALL KINDS OF MACHINES from AKAM, 12 Adams-st., Pullman Building; wholesale prices. New Singer, $10; high arm, $12; new Wilson, $10. Examine before you buy.

OPTICIANS.

BORSCH & CO., 103 ADAMS-ST. OPTICIANS; spectacles, eyeglasses; our specialties; consult us about your eyes and improve your sight.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES PROPERLY fitted. L. MANASSE, 46 Madison-st.

N. WATRY & CO., OPTICIANS, 90 E. RANDOLPH. EYES TESTED free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

$1 BUYS BEST GLASSES; FREE TESTS; 34 yrs.' experience. Dr. F. Morgan, 60 Madison-st.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES ON TIME at cash prices. We handle all makes and all sizes; $20 up. Also office furniture. Chicago Safe and Mdse. Co., 47 Dearborn-st. Tel. Central 3082.

BEST FIREPROOF SAFES AT LOWEST prices for cash or easy payments; all sizes. SABATH SAFE COMPANY, 138 Fifth-av.

AUTOMOBILES.

STEAM AND GASOLINE PARTS AND FITtings of all kinds; electric ignition supplies; get catalogue. DARBY CO., 19 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, MICHIGAN-AV., NR. 34th-st., refined private family; every convenience; suitable for one or two. D C 401, Tribune.

THE LOUVRE, FAMILY HOTEL, 3611 LAKE-av.—Elaborately furnished; all modern; conveniences; refs. Tel. 1207 Oakland.

2331 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, with excellent board.

2446 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME, DETACHed residence, large rooms; suitable for 2 persons.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS WITH BOARD, single or en suite; steam, phone.

3018 LAKE-AV., COR. OAKWOOD—BOARD; large room for two; or suite.

4215 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE FRONT, ALSO SINgle room; I. C., boulevard trains; ref.

3007 GROVELAND-AV. — BEAUTIFUL FRONT room with piano; I. C.; phone.

3544 ELLIS-AV. — LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board; moderate.

5716 WASHINGTON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

3615 ELLIS-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH excellent board; block I. C. and cable.

3042 GROVELAND-AV.—PLEASAANT ROOMS; modern comforts; good table; electric, I. C.

West Side.

662 W. MONROE-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; fine table board.

1518 W. MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom; board optional. Top flat.

North Side.

SUMMER HOME FOR FOUR YOUNG MEN, $25 per month each; two large rooms, lavatory connecting. Address J 411, Tribune office.

MAISON DU NORD, 16 ASTOR-ST., NR. DIVision and State; artistic, original, best home living; room with board, $5 to $9 per week.

306 OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH EXCELLENT board; every convenience; walking distance; reasonable.

578 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with homelike board, $4.50 and $5 weekly.

387 LA SALLE-AV. — ROOMS WITH CHOICE table, also parlor; phone; detached residence; refs.

Hotels

HOTEL TURNER, 33D AND WABASH-AV.—Without exception one of the nicest and best located family hotels on the South Side; rooms, single or en suite, with or without private baths; electric elevator service; all modern improvements; convenient to elevated, Indiana, and State-st. car lines. 'Phone 408 South.

HOTEL WARNER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First-class residential hotel; finely located; newly and completely furnished throughout; fireproof; 220 outside rooms; 140 private baths; rooms with private bath, $5 to $8 per week; fine new cafe; cuisine and service the best. McCLURE & COBB, Props., formerly with the Lexington.

THE LOUVRE, NEW PRIVATE FAMILY HOtel, 3611 Lake-av.—Elaborately furnished; running hot and cold water; beautiful rooms, with or without private bath; facing lake or front; most excellent table; ½ block Illinois Central; 2 blocks cable; refs. Tel. Oakland 1257.

PARK HOTEL—OAK PARK—
Under new management; strictly first-class family hotel; ½ block from C. & N. W. R. R. Lake-st. "L," and electric trains; newly furnished; steam heat, modern conveniences; American or European plan; moderate rates; transients accommodated.

GRANADA HOTEL, RUSH AND OHIO-STS.—Walking distance; not expensive, but the best rooms and best boarding in Chicago for the price.

THE WRIGHT, 113 CASS-ST., COR. ERIE—Private family hotel. A few choice rooms now vacant. Accommodations first-class.

EDINBURG HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Am. and European plans; suites 2 and 3; also single rooms with private baths. Tel. 1038 South.

ALABAMA ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—ELEgant family hotel, fine table; every convenience.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 52D AND LAKE-AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes to city. Telephone Oakland 192.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from L. S. & I. C. electric lines; steam, baths. Tel. Oak. 656; American or European.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG LADY IN private house, refined family; near Lincoln Park. Address P 155, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SERVICES, BY DOWN-TOWN experienced dentist. Address P 206, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOTEL WARNER, 33D AND COTtage Grove-av., fireproof, high-grade, newly furnished; service the best; rooms with closet, $3 to $9 per week; rooms with private bath, $5 to $7.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, PLEASANT FRONT rooms, to refined gentlemen; modern; selected building; blvd. cars; South Side "L." all car lines; telephone. 4th flat, 4047 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW MANagement; newly furnished; 10 minutes to business centers; all modern improvements. Tel. Cal. 2813.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; rear parlor; reasonable; steam heat. 2013 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—OUTSIDE ROOMS; BATH, STEAM, 'phone, piano. 229 E. 28th-st., 2d floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms; reasonable. 3714 Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—$6 TO $12, SUNNY ROOMS; HOUSEkeeping allowed; residence, 6053 Harvard-av.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., PLEASANT furnished rooms; heat and light; prices moderate.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM.
4803 Armour-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT BAY SUITE, 2 or 3 rooms; steam, elevator, bells; best board to select family; very reasonable; walking distance. Sidway Hotel, 211 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—MODERN FURNISHED ROOM; GENtleman preferred. 381 Dearborn-av. 1634 Black.

TO RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS; STEAM heat; $5. 190 E. Huron-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies, employed, two or three furnished rooms, light housekeeping, within walking distance City Hall; respectable neighborhood; terms reasonable. Address P 120, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
3941 MICHIGAN-AV.
Modern 8-room detached house; large yard.
3944 AND 3952 INDIANA-AV.
9-room houses; good yard and barn; $25 each.
ROBERT P. WALKER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— 3963 MICHIGAN-AV.
5, 6, and 7 room flats; steam heat, etc.; $25 up.
S. W. COR. OAKENWALD AND 44TH-PL. from May 1, 6 and 7 room flats, all modern, $32.50 up. ROBERT P. WALKER, 115

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY young man (30), thoroughly experienced; presently with large corporation as general accountant and office manager; desires situation where some executive ability is required; excellent references. Address O 409, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY young man; ten years' practical experience in different lines; understands auditing and all modern methods of accounting; good references; moderate salary. Address L 409, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT ACcountant, work opening, writing up, examining, or balancing books; excellent city reference; reasonable price; day or evening. Address W. E. BAINE, 514 North Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED IN office work; bank reference; typewriter operator; aged 25; willing worker. JOHN LOLLIS, 3520 Hoyne-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK; 2 YRS.' experience school and store; work cheap. Write M. CLITES, 1035 Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL OFFICE man; 14 years' experience; best of references. Address P 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age; exp. bill, shipping, and receiving clerk; best refs. Address P 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN as bookkeeper, with large experience; speaks English and German. P 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERK AND SHOW card writer. Address N C 514, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 21; clerical position, gen office work. P 114, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED OFfice man of 23; good references. P 111, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—HIGH-CLASS SOLICITor will pay $20 for information leading to good proposition; references; confidential. P 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED ROAD salesman and office manager; aggressive, energetic, forceful talker, good correspondent; 29; office or road or combine both. J 356, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 22, EXperienced road salesman. M 434, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY with reference, as elevator boy, porter, etc., paying $8 or more per week. Address P 204, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN MACHINist trade; have had 3 years' exp.; age 22. Address P 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON LATHE, AGE 22; start for small wages. Address P 51, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST SINGLE German, good houseman, care lawn; references. Address P 131, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARN BOSS; ENGlish; 39 years of age; married; no children; refs. and security. Address P 192, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; HAS 9 years' experience and best city references. Address P 122, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR MEN, ALL lines. Stroup's Bureau, 199 Clark. Tel. Cen. 1395.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RAILroad stenographer and telegraph operator. $75. Address L 228, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN STEnographer; $6. Address P 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN STEnographer; $6. Address P 153, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—PHYSICIAN, 30, PROFESSIONALLY EDUCATED ABROAD AND HERE, WITH LARGE EXPERIENCE IN HOSPITALS AND PRACTICE, DESIRES ASSISTANT TO A SURGEON OR HOSPITAL; SMALL SALARY. ADDRESS P 121, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING MANAger, writer, and designer; thoroughly experienced; especially conversant with medical and wholesaling lines, is open to connection with big concern. Address P 193, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PAYMASTER AND cashier of large corporation, bank or chain; salary loan brokers, broker; has loaned from $10,000 to $15,000 per month. Please address, with full particulars, P 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS VALET OR TRAVeling companion, with best references; well known Europe and America thoroughly. Address J 316, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ARTIST [PEN AND ink]; steady worker; 6 months of experience in engraving house; would start for small salary. Address P 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and steady young man with best of references, to travel; can distribute circulars; or advertising agent; three years' experience. P 115, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED JAP., to do dishwashing and help for kitchen of rest. or hotel. Address P 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DESIRE AGENCY TO sell bonded, distilled bottled in bond whisky; have built up trade. Address J 203, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 18; work at anything; reasonable salary. Address H J 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG man wants position; A1 refs. P 179, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A SOBER, RELIABLE bartender; references. Address P 202, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR houseman; best refs. Address P 119, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent d. e. bookkeeper and stenographer; salary $15. Address O C 62, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMan as plain cook; first-class references. Address MRS. WILSON, 2943 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN CLUB OR private family; best references; colored. 3331 State-st., Flat 4.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT, EXPERIENCED dining-room girl, work in restaurant. Address P 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT COLORED GIRL to do day work. TYLER, 3424 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN GIRLS, housework; $3, $3.50 week. 3816 Rhodes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL; housework; small family. P 171, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK OR GENERAL housework; $5. 3728 Wabash-av., Flat B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as second or general girl; refs. 2970 Dearborn.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork or do second work; A1 ref. 3631 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in boarding-house. 11 26th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING, AT home or by day; style, fit, and work first-class; moderate; reference. 260 Bowen-av., Flat 222, 2d floor.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED GERMAN girl as child's nurse or companion. 239 W. Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG woman as wet nurse. Address P 207, Tribune.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AND IRONing taken home. MRS. LINDBLOOM, 236 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COLored laundress; day's work. LEWIS, 2932 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING, IRONING, cleaning; day or hour. 3031 Dearborn-st., 1st flat, over saloon.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, $1.25, laundry at home also. 3019 Dearborn-st., Flat 1. MRS. GRAYTON.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AND IRONing; home preferred; nice yard for drying. 2423 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING OR CLEANing by day. MRS. VAN, 509 Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRY WORK done by the day. 362 27th-st., 1st flat, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, washing or cleaning; ref. 3241 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK, COOKS, 2d girls, nursery; mostly Germans; private families only. Call 347 E. North-av. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 GERMAN COOKS, $6; 5 Swedish girls, good references, $5; also 2 at $4. 3310 Cottage Grove.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN COOK AND second maid; 3 years' reference; also general girl. 682 E. 43-st. Oakland 1554.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED COOK or general housework girl; 3 years' references. 682 E. 43d-st. Oakland 1554.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUSIness woman of nine years' experience, possessing executive ability and good education; has been manager of a department and office; is expert stenographer and understands bookkeeping; $25 a week. Address P 220, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BRIGHT YOUNG lady stenog.; will be willing to start on $5 per week. Address 5241 Morgan-st., Chicago, MISS K. BREEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and for general office work; first-class reference. Inquire of C. W. MARKS, 6 E. Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPher and correspondent; Remington or Oliver; $12; no agencies. M., 411 Oakley-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STEnographer, thoroughly educated; refined and reliable; $10 to start. Address P 208, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HIGH SCHOOL GRADuate, beginner; accurate; small salary. Address P 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STEnog.; rapid, accurate; salary $10. P 176, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STEN.; RAPid Remington and Elliott; $60. 360 Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHer; steady and willing. Address P 129, Tribune.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

BARGAINS IN BICYCLES—
Visit the BIGGEST BICYCLE ESTABLISHMENT in the country and buy at FACTORY PRICES. All makes and models; styles and kinds to suit anybody. Some special second hand bargains. MEAD CYCLE CO., 1345-5 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK—A1; THOROUGHLY exp. in grocery line; $15. WOLFE, 408, 134 Monroe-st.

BILL CLERK—IN WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE. Address P 117, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN, $12. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

BOOKKEEPER—INTELLIGENT, TO KEEP correctly small set of d. e. books; good position to right man. Address P 210, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXP., GOOD PENMAN; MAN willing to leave city; $10. WILSDON, 134 Monroe-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—MUST give bond; $8, $10. L. HOWARD, Fort Dearborn Bldg.

CASHIER—EXPERIENCED FREIGHT BILLer; references; bond required. P 165, Tribune.

DRUG CLERK—WITH SOME EXPERIENCE. Cor. Clark-st. and Sheffield-av.

DRUG ORDER CLERK—
Address P 110, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, ACCURATE biller and extender; state salary wanted. Address P 220, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED MAN — FOR BUSINESS chance office; salary. J 51, Tribune office.

HOTEL CLERK—FOR GOOD HOTEL; DAYS. 146 State-st., 4th floor.

MAN—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, about 19, for general office work; good penmanship absolutely necessary. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. P 136, Tribune.

OFFICE CLERK—RAPID FIGURER, GOOD penman; able to speak German or French; $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

OFFICE CLERK—EXP. FIGURING DISCOUNTS, $7. 740, 324 Dearborn-st.

SHIPPING CLERK FOR MACHINERY MANUfacturing plant; one familiar with classifications and routing preferred; give refs. P 201, Tribune.

SHIPPING CLERK—EXPERIENCED, STRONG, able bodied man; $12. 46, 92 La Salle-st.

YOUNG MAN—EXP. IN GENERAL OFFICE work; good penman, quick and correct at figures; one who can furnish refs as to character and ability; $40 per month. Address P L 303, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO KEEP D. E. BOOKS IN A wholesale and retail liquor house; $8 per week to start. Address P 164, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

A1 CLOAK SALESMEN AND SALESLADIES. Apply at once with references. D. S. KOMISS, 154 State-st.

AN IMMEDIATE INCOME ASSURED TO MEN WHO CAN SELL LIFE INSURANCE.

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
134 MONROE-ST.

BATTLE AX OAK—BEST SIDE LINE FOR whipmen and others selling harnessmakers; big commission; cash pocket samples. Call on Baldwin of Geo. Hoffmann Tannery, Hotel Grace, Sunday and Monday.

CITY SALESMAN—FOR ELECTRIC INCANdescent lamps; refs. P 206, Tribune office.

CLOTHING SALESMAN—GOOD; RETAIL; FOR country store. Apply at KOHN BROS., 210 Market-st., at 9 p. m.

DRUGGIST—SUNDRY AND TOILET COUNTER salesman, of good address and a fine record. For full particulars apply to CHAS. H. SLACK, 45 Randolph-st.

EXPERIENCED MEN TO SELL SLOT MAchines for peanuts and candy; Chicago and outside. Makers & Sellers Co., 345 So. Canal-st.

FOREMEN AND TIMEKEEPERS—TO SOLICIT reliable sick benefit and accident insurance for working people; will not interfere with other employment. Address L 309, Tribune office.

MAN — NEAT APPEARING, ACQUAINTED with the liquor trade, to introduce Hartfield's Kola Celery and Pepsin, a non-intoxicating drink; extraordinary inducements to the right man. Call Hygeia Mfg. Co., 95 Dearborn-st., Room 45.

MAN — TO SELL GROCERIES TO CONSUMers in country and towns at wholesale; no capital required; permanent; must well ref. required. HITCHCOCK-HILL CO., 100 Lake-st.

MEN—DE LUXE BOOK MEN—
New corporation wants two clean-cut book salesmen for Chicago, capable of earning $4,000 a year on high-class de luxe proposition; new plan of sale; reply cards only; Detroit and Milwaukee also open. Apply Room 902 Plymouth building.

METAL BED SALESMEN—LIBERAL SALARY and commission to parties that can show past experience and trade and demonstrate it. Address 403 Temple Court Bldg.

OPPORTUNITY AT STOCK-YARDS, HUSTLER with small investment to introduce machine which sells itself. Call 304, 269 Dearborn-st.

PRINTING SOLICITOR—WE ARE EQUIPPED for turning out high-grade work promptly and desire a young man to hustle for Gordon business. Address L 421, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—OLD-ESTABLISHED, LEADING manufacturer of mechanical rubber goods wants active, capable salesman, not over 35 years of age, to work hardware, jobbing, carriage, implement stores, and large consumers; fine, permanent, remunerative position; state in detail experience and references. P 170, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CLOTHING, FIRST-CLASS, IN A retail clothing store in a town of 25,000 inhabitants, 40 miles from Chicago; good salary to the right man. Apply between 7 and 12 Wednesday, March 12, 173 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN—GOOD, FOR GROCERY SPEcialties, to work large retail and jobbing trade; capable of handling other salesmen; only those experienced and with good references; bond required. Address P 200, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXP., TO SELL POLISH TO THE wholesale city trade; must be energetic and furnish first-class references; $15. J. L. MACDONALD, 134 Monroe-st.

SALESMAN — A WHOLESALE GROCERY house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20-22 State-st.

SALESMAN—ONE WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the drug trade of Chicago; steady position to right man; call with references. E. B. WILLIAMSON, Wyoming Hotel, Tues., 8 p. m.

SALESMAN—WE WANT A BRIGHT, ACTIVE, reliable man to represent our old established house; $1,200 per year and expenses. Address, with reference and full particulars, O 193, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—RELIABLE, HUSTLING, TO SELL retail country merchants; permanent, lucrative position to right party; if worth knowing don't answer; cord will stand strict investigation. M 157, Tribune.

SALESMAN—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED house, experienced traveling salesman for Ohio; must have first-class order; reliable; and give bond; none other need apply. Box 514, Chicago.

SALESMAN—CITY WORK, PERMANENT POsition; only live, energetic man need apply; salary and commission. Apply H. CORDNER, 1111-12 Manhattan Bldg.

SALESMAN—DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. Apply at Star Dry Goods House, Cottage Grove-av. and 39th-st.

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12-room houses	4,600	30
12-room houses	5,300	40

Very small cash payments required. Call or write for illustrated circulars of 200 new houses located on the North, South, and West Sides, and in suburbs, at from $1,250 to $4,500, for sale on monthly payments same as rent. It will cost you only 1 cent to find out what a cozy home you can pay for with your rent money. On receipt of postal I will send you plans.
S. E. GROSS, Sixth Floor Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE DESIRING TO BUY AN office building in the very center of Chicago, consult R. C. GIVINS & CO., 107 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN CITY REAL ESTATE.
CHOICE INCOME INVESTMENTS.
CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING and stock property; large or small quantities; will advance money for building; lowest switching charges. H. H. WALKER & CO., 201 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—DOCKS, WAREHOUSE, AND MANufacturing sites at Chicago. WALLACE BROS., Station C, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN FACTORY SITES, R. R. frontage, centrally located.
FLSER & WESTMAN, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES, LOTS, and acres, North, South, and West divisions.
T. P. ELLIOTT & CO., 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LIST YOUR HOUSES, stores, or farms; quick deals. FIEHL & NIEMEYER, 99 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

By
WATSON & BARTLETT,
159 Washington-st.

Undisputed headquarters for real bargains on South and Southwest Sides. We only advertise properties for which we are the exclusive agents. We are in position to make terms to suit purchasers even where owners insist on cash sales. We have a large list of bargains not advertised. Get a list from us before you buy.
We will serve you courteously, promptly, and honestly.
A few special bargains:
6219 Dearborn-st.; large 2-flat, in A1 condition, street paved and paid, lot 25x125; sell on easy terms.....$2,250
372 Bowen-av.; near Langley-av.; brick 3-story; lot 22x125, mtg. $3,000, 5 yrs.; only $950 cash.....3,950
4718 Wentworth-av.; bldg. 20x84, lot 25x125, rents about $40; worth $4,000; only.....1,750
539 Root-st.; brick store and flat, lot 25x125, rents $30.....2,650
6036 Loomis-st., elegant home for the money, 2-sty. 8-rr. res. on high brick foundation; stable in rear of house; open plumbing, finish in the rooms; hardwood floors, tile bathrooms; in finest North Side residence district, south of Lincoln Park, north of Division-st.; large brick barn; $18,500.
H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH STATE-ST., MODERN 30-ft. house; 12 rooms, hot water heating; want to sell; owner leaving city. MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—600 DIVISION-ST., NEAR Astor; brick residence of 8 rooms; owner forced to sacrifice; mtg. $5,000; want cash offer for equity.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECULATORS AND BUILDERS, attention—Division-st., nr. Wells, 33x66; bargain; Franklin, nr. Division, 25x80, 3-story brick, $5,000.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FT. ON CORNELIA-AV., between Halsted and Evanston-av.; good location for flats; intending builders look at this.
TROTTER & SIMS, 112 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT, 70X200, ON Sheridan-road, Buena Park. Address "owner," 1203 Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES, ALSO A 3-flat; close to south end Lincoln Park; $6,500 and up. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 7 ROOM HOUSE: $2,500; owner; sacrifice. Address P 190, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK, A BEAUTIFUL home. Inquire 3300 Dover-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL 8-room house, with bath, hot and cold water heat, 100 ft. of grounds, barn, forest trees; near depot; sell for $11,000 or take for equity house, or property on which con borrow $3,500.
Campbell Investment Co.,
108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOME, 11 ROOMS, all modern conveniences; 75-ft. east front lot; 2½ blocks north of Avenue station; cheap. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st., or opp. Avenue station, Oak Park.

FOR SALE—A FULLY EQUIPPED CHICKEN farm; 5 acres, and one of 40 acres, ready for business; 20 miles out. OWNER, 154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—MY ELEGANT MODERN HOME on ridge in Morgan Park, near depot; hot water heat, fine lawn, 2?3x200; rare shrubs, flowers; stable. JOHN GOLDMAN, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BOOKLET "BERWYN VIEWS" sent free to suburban homeseekers. Address W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st., R. 523.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE BLUFF, 2-STORY 8-room house on 2 acres of beautiful wooded land. R. C. GIVINS & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—MODERN HOUSES, $3,000 to $8,000; central; below value. Also Austin houses. WEAGE & ROSE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON; HOUSES AND lots our specialty; rents and loans. FRANK M. ELLIOT, 123 La Salle, Room 600.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—1,300 ACRES, 24 MILES FROM CHIcago City Hall, near four railroads; could be divided into 20 acre tracts; would sell cheap, or at $200 to $300 per acre for truck gardening; this entire property must be sold at once; $130,000 cash will buy it; be quick if you want it. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—PAW PAW LAKE, A beautiful 12-room cottage, furnished; fine location. Address K 231, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND FARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; SOME FINE BARGAINS; SEE US BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE; YOU WILL SAVE MONEY; PRICES $1,000 TO $50,000. THE SOUTHERN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, BLISS BUILDING, 35 B-ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR SALE—$6,000 WILL BUY A $12,000 PIECE of property at Lombard, 28 minutes' ride west, taken by foreclosure; 12-room house, good barn, with 6 living rooms for servants; chicken-house 100 feet long; orchard, grapery, and shade trees, with 5 acres of ground; 3 blocks from depot.
Owner, 154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—OUT THEY GO—
We buy North Dakota wild land,
Write giving description and prices.
W. H. BROWN & CO., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Mandan, N. Dak., and Devil's Lake, N. Dak.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI LANDS—FRUIT, FARM, and ranch lands in Howell and adjoining counties. C. J. TROWBRIDGE, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—18 ACRES RICH SOIL, $100 PER acre, 22 miles from Chicago; no buildings. G. E. ROTH, 5652 Emerald-av.

FOR SALE—10,000 OR 160,000 ACRES, MORTON County, North Dakota; $2 per acre; 5 years' time. C. HENRY, 6961 State-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN WISCONSIN AND Eastern Dakota lands. MADSON & GRANT, 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR NEBRASKA FARMS OR ranches write The Putnam Co., Omaha, Neb.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—GOING CONCERN, OVER 28,000 acres land producing highest priced coffee, partly planted, 400,000 trees, paying handsome profit; price $200,000; property can be capitalized at five times its cost and pay large dividends; splendid opportunity for party able to finance. Address J 410, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHOICE VACANT OR IMP. FOR $32,000 equity fine Kenwood apartment bldg., 8 flats, rent $6,000, mtg. $24,000, 5%. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUGAR—FOR COMPLETE INformation regarding Cuban resources address Union Plantation co., 1606 Fischer Bldg., Chi., Ill.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, NEAR PENSACOLA, Fla., 10 acres cleared; house, spring; a bargain. White, Hansen & Mohr, 211 Record-Herald Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT, TIMBER, AND mineral lands. Write for new edition of farm property. BARNARD & REGER, Harrison, Ark.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA PROPERTIES EXclusively, to buy, sell, or exchange. Apply or address OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—9 OR 10 ROOM APARTMENT, KENwood; must be modern; by reliable family of adults. A. F. McKEOWN & CO., 4711 Lake-av.
Will pay cash for 8 or 9 room residences in Kenwood. We have a large demand from cash customers for residences up to $75,000 or $100,000. A. F. McKEOWN & CO., 4711 Lake-av.

WANTED—LAWNDALE PROPERTY FOR NO. 751 65th-st., near Union, 7-r. fr. house, 30 ft. lot, paved st. and 5c fare; surface and steam cars; inc., $400; sq., $2,100. DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, AT ONCE, HOUSES in Hyde Park and Woodlawn from $4,000 to $6,000; have cash buyers for bargains.
CALLAN & VARTY,
145 La Salle-st.
Selling Agents.

WANTED—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF responsible clients for high-grade modern residences in Kenwood. A. F. McKEOWN & CO., 4711 Lake-av.

WANTED—FACTORY BUILDING, ABOUT 30,000 square feet, on South Side preferred; quick sale for right plant. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st. Tel. Main 2815.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS, 2 OR 3, TOGETHER, between Madison and Harvard, west of 40th-av., for cash; give location and particulars. Address P 112, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—RET. GRACEland and Diversey-av., 6-flat bldg.; st. L sts.; give $9,000 clear residence part pay. E. STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ALL PARTS OF the city to sell or to exchange. ADOLPH PIKE & CO., 106 La Salle-st., Room 627.

WANTED—LIST ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE with R. C. GIVINS & CO. and get results. 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MODEST HOME ON CONTRACT; can pay about $40 monthly; locate and give particulars. South Side. P 196, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOUR PROPERTY HAS MERIT, location or price, can sell. No signs. No sale, no charge. JOHN WAIN, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—LIST YOUR CHICAGO PROPERTY. Improved or unimproved; must be cheap, in Edgewater. C. F. SCHULTZ, Room 47, 142 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW AND MODERN 6-FLAT building, near 48d-st. "L" station; price $22,500; mtg. $10,800 at 4½ per cent; rents $2,400 year; want choice vacant or improved for equity. H. G. WELLS & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—OR SELL—EQUITY GOOD INcome, well rented; West Adams-st. house for small house. Address M 122, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE STORES AND flats, large income; small mortgage; $50,000 equity for cash and trade. M 401, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—MODERN 2 AND 3 FLATS NEAR Garfield and Douglas Parks; all prices. Call Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m. FADEAUX, 105 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS—
We will make loans as small as $5,000 at 4½ per cent where margin of security is unusually large. Can you pay a portion of your present loan? If so, we can quote very advantageous renewal rates. Prepayments allowed. No delay. We pass on security.
If under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
We have many clients with cash in hand looking for bargains in real estate.
BUILDING LOANS AT LOWEST RATES.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
*110 Dearborn-st.

LOANS——LOANS——LOANS

SPECIAL FUND FOR BUILDING.
PROMPT ACTION.
PREPAYMENT PRIVILEGES.
VACANT OR IMPROVED IN ANY AMOUNTS; LOWEST RATES.
CALL AND LEARN OUR TERMS.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & M'CORTNEY,
401-402 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 4½, 5, and 5½ per cent, according to security, without commission.
Special fund to loan in any amount, with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time after first interest period.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY—BANK,
MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.
69 Jackson-blvd.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fee; privilege to pay all or part before maturity and stop interest thereon. Building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1806 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT MODERATE RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN—
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 4 to 6 per cent,
according to quality of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT— 5½%, 5%, 4½%, —COMMISSION
BUILDING LOANS PROMPT SERVICE.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
MORTGAGE BANKERS, 92 LA SALLE-ST.

$2,000, $3,500, $5,000, AND UP TO LOAN ON Chicago first mortgages; only low rates, quick action. MOORE, BINNEY & CO., successors to Will H. Moore, 1022 Marquette Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6% GOLD MORTGAGES, $700, $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,500, $5,000. Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

WE LEND MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION, make plans to order free of charge, and build your home complete if you have a lot. GUS A. CO., builders, 708, 84 La Salle-st. Phone Main 2722.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—
Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans.
E. G. PAULING, 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—
GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

LOANS, 4½ AND 5%, CHICAGO PROPERTY, with prepayment privileges.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
'Phone 2157 M. 160 La Salle-st.

McLANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—Real estate loans; we pass on security; no delay; small expense; building loans made.

$200, $350, $500, $1,000. TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON vacant or improved real estate at very low rates today, 4½%. C. H. MULLIKEN, 148 La Salle-st.

FOR LOW RATES ON REAL ESTATE LOANS call at the Western State Bank, northwest cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates.
WM. A. ROOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 100 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED property in sums of any amount at the lowest rates. HART & FRANK, 97 E. WASHINGTON-ST.

HART & FRANK, 97 E. WASHINGTON-ST.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS MADE—$10 TO $500; make your own terms, repay monthly. A. J. LIEBMAN, 77 S. Clark-st., Room 13.

NO COMMISSION—LOANS ON CHICAGO AND suburban real estate, improved and vacant. Main 839. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—4½% UP; GOLD 6 AND 7% farm mortgages for sale.
CLARENCE A. MOORE, 404 Cham. Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago improved real estate. FRED MILLER, s. e. cor. Sedgwick and Madison; or security if you have it. 1758 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, Bankers, 73 Dearborn.

SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 152 Monroe-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

C. D. KNAPP JR. & CO.,
LA SALLE-ST.
HIGH-GRADE CORPORATION BONDS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON approved Chicago real estate security.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY—
Call before placing loan and get our offer.
JOHN P. MARSH & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500 UPWARDS ON VAcant and improved. Building loans made.
WHITESIDE & WHITESIDE, 140 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBurban real estate, repayable monthly.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts.—Loans on Chicago real estate.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay; we pass on security; building loans a specialty.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $500 TO $10,000 AT 5 AND 6 per cent on improved and vacant property.
WILLIAM H. MOONEY, 1008 Cham. Commerce.

FOR SALE—$3,500 1ST MTG., 5 PER CENT, 5 yrs., 5 per cent discount. 1007, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM PRINCIPAL, $3,500 LOAN; ample security. Address P 156, Tribune office.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH,
INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES.
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charge taken out in advances. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be for your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH, FROM $20 TO $1,000, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY, ILL.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY.
THE PROPERTY WILL REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND PAY WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOAN CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTION ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH; NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IS ADVANCE; YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.
ROOMS 216 AND 217.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
180 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 202.
S. E. COR. HALSTED-ST.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
130 Washington-st., Room 504.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
116 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
587 W. Madison-st., Room 2, cor. Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your possession. Four South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates. Strictly confidential.
BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS.

L. F. HOPKINS & CO.,
197 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 804,
168 LINCOLN-AV. (UP STAIRS),
115 TIFFANY-BLDG., ROOM 207,
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
BRANCH OFFICES OPEN EVENINGS.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DANGEROUS TO BUY ON PART PAYMENTS DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY WHEN YOU CAN BUY FROM THE
BAUMAN LOAN CO., 159 S. CLARK-ST.,

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY FOR JUST ⅓ OF PART PAYMENT PRICES.

BEWARE OF LONG PAYMENT CREDITS.

Your jewelry can be taken from you if you fail to pay one payment.
BAUMAN LOAN CO., 159 S. CLARK-ST., agrees to save you 40 per cent of wholesale and retail jewelers' prices.
WE LOAN YOU YOUR MONEY BACK, less 10 per cent of purchase price paid us.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

WE LOAN MONEY AT 1 PER CENT AND UPWARD ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.
ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
BAUMAN LOAN CO., 159 S. CLARK-ST.

WE LOAN ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS,
HORSES,
WAGONS, ETC.
WE OFFER
UNEQUALED RATES.
BEST TERMS.
QUICKEST SERVICE.
ABSOLUTE PRIVACY.
Deal with an old and reliable company and you will establish a credit that may be useful in the future.
WE MEET ALL COMPETITION.
It will take only an interview to establish the truth of our statement. We solicit that interview.
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR
CORNER CLARK.
301 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV.,
ENGLEWOOD.
ENGLEWOOD OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

If you have an eye out for the future you will appreciate the advantage of getting out of debt in the present, and the best way to get out of debt is to place it all with one company and pay it gradually in small installments. This gives you one account only to satisfy instead of several, and you can readily see how much easier it will be. We will loan you the money with which to do this on your FURNITURE, PIANO, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., without delay or publicity and without disturbing the property in any way and you can pay it back by our special plan of repayment, which is the fairest ever offered. Call and let us explain more fully.
CHICAGO DISCOUNT CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.,
corner Monroe,
Room 306.

CHICAGO SECURITY AND CREDIT CO.,
512
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and friend, too, call on us. Live and let live is my motto. Time payments to suit borrower.
A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MONEY ADVANCED OR LOANED ON DIAmonds from reliable people only; ladies can be accommodated at home; private party. CALL or address J. B. STELISON, 1325 Marquette Building, Adams and Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWelry at lowest rates. SLATTS & JOE, reliable American pawnbrokers, 167 S. Clark-st.

I LOAN ON FURNITURE AS THE BIG ADS DO. Try me. I will treat you as they never knew. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2.

A. LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST.—LOANS ON watches, diamonds, etc.; buys gold and silver.

FINANCIAL.

MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
WE
LOAN
YOU
MONEY
ON YOUR PLAIN NOTE.
without any other
indorser, at just
half the rates of
other concerns.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
Clark and Harrison-sts.
MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM

BEST TERMS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On plain note, without indorser or mortgage; no inquiries among friends or neighbors; you can pay back in easy weekly installments or loan runs for one year. Also loans on furniture and pianos; lowest rates.
ILLINOIS INVESTMENT CO.,
CHAS. Turgrimson, Mgr.
ROOM 405 OLD INTER OCEAN BLDG.,
130 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED TO EVERYBODY GETTING a salary on your plain note; no indorser or mortgage or any security necessary; confidential; give us a call and investigate, whether you borrow or not; lowest rates; very easiest payments; people who want to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on Mason Investment Co., 163 Adams. Loans solicited from out-of-town. Cut this out and save the name and address, for you will need money some time.

YOU CAN BORROW $5 TO $500 ON PERSONAL note without indorser or mortgage or security if you have salary or allowance; no connection with other brokers. Employes' Credit Co., Room 309, 225 Dearborn-st.
N. B.—WE HAVE NO BRANCH OFFICES.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, LAdies or gentlemen, on their own names privately; no mortgage; no inquiries made of your employer or friends; low rates and easy payments. Call or address MANAGER, Room 16, 86 Washington-st.

SALARY LOANS QUICK.
No indorser or mortgage.
Confidential and courteous treatment.
Best terms and easy payments.
J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., Suite 23.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED—LOANS ON same 6 per cent; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6 per cent; give highest cash and loan value than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

$10 UP LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE; NO SEcurity; everything private; easy payments.
NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY,
218 LA SALLE-ST., R. 306.
TEL. MAIN 4564. OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
We loan money to salaried men and women at lowest rate, without security; easy payments.
EQUITY FINANCE CO.,
Room 716, 218 La Salle-st. Open to 6:30.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES without mortgage, without indorser; quickly, quietly; easy rates, easy payments.
E. M. DAVIS, Suite 21, 84 Adams-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, AND on personal property without removal. Low rates; easy payments; confidential. Railway Employes' Supply Co., R. 501, 305 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ALL SALARIED PEOPLE 1-3 to ½ lower than elsewhere; easy payments; strictly confidential.
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LIF

ARTISTS OFFER JURY PLAN

SUGGEST PICTURES BE SUBMITTED WITHOUT NAMES.

Scheme Comes in Answer to Suggestion from Secretary Carpenter of Art Institute to Recommend Better System than Now Exists—F. L. Van Ness Favors Proposition and Reiterates His Stand Against Favoritism—Ralph Clarkson Explains.

In response to the suggestion made by Secretary N. H. Carpenter of the Art Institute that if the artists had any better method of judging pictures than the one in use at the present time the officials would be glad to know of it, a new scheme has been proposed. Some of the artists who consider themselves "out" say it would make a difference in the character of the local exhibits if the pictures were submitted to the juries without names.

"It would be a surprise to some of these juries," said F. L. Van Ness, "to be brought face to face with a collection of pictures without an indication as to the names of the artists. Of course, some things they would know. But when it came to a large number of the works submitted there could be no unconscious prejudices. If a jury of persons who had made a study of art, but were not artists themselves, were to pass on the pictures they would come nearer selecting only those of art value."

The artists at the Saturday meeting expressed their confidence in the judgment of clubwomen who have made a special study of art, and it is possible a movement to secure a jury that represents general taste in art matters rather than a particular school of technique may be taken up.

Van Ness Defends Position.

Mr. Van Ness, whose assertions about the judging done by Art Institute juries have been questioned by other artists, further defends his position in a letter to THE TRIBUNE. He says in part:

"I take Mr. Pattison's own words to bear out my criticism. In reply to the charge of favoritism he said, 'Didn't we accept three of the janitor artist's pictures at the last exhibition?' Yes, because he could in no way be a fair competitor in sale or honors to the pictures painted by the jury or their favored clique. This janitor artist, as I understand it, is, or has been, a pupil at the Institute. Of course, the jury would accept his works. I don't object to that, but I do object to the exclusion of others that would be competitors.

"No one who serves on a jury should have over one picture in the exhibition, even if he were the master of all, for the looks of the thing if nothing else. The criticism offered is O. K.'d by more than 70 per cent of the artists of Chicago, who know to their personal knowledge this has been the state of affairs for years.

"I am not the first to criticise the methods in vogue on art juries, but I seem to be the one to raise a storm of denials. The criticism emanated from Mr. Colby, who has served on juries at the Art Institute."

Explanation from Clarkson.

Ralph Clarkson feels that his position at the Saturday meeting of the Municipal Art league has been misrepresented. He says in a letter of explanation to THE TRIBUNE:

"I regret to see that you have been misled in your report of the meeting of the Exhibition committee of the Municipal Art league. There was no attack upon or criticism of the Art Institute. I have too much respect for that institution to join in such statements or countenance them.

"The criticism of art juries is chronic with some painters, and it was not until the business of the meeting was over that any notice was taken of the subject. A mere incident at the end of a most harmonious meeting was used to color the entire event.

"My own motion is made to mean anything than what is clearly its intent.

"The suggestion of unionism comes from the fact that the artists were simply asked to keep to their prices after once making them, but they are in no way bound to do so."

URGES METHODIST CHURCH TO FIGHT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

C. E. Mandeville Tells Ministers They Do Not Give Enough Prominence to Subject of Anti-Saloon Work.

Presiding Elder C. E. Mandeville upbraided the Methodist ministers at the meeting yesterday morning at the First Methodist Church for not using their influence against the sale of liquor.

"I fear that the attitude of the church," said Dr. Mandeville, "is that of a boy 'sitting still' in dread of being asked to do something. There is nothing that hinders the progress of the church so much as the liquor traffic in its doorway. The principle of this ungodly license policy cannot be made right, and no Christian should use his voice, influence, or vote in its behalf. How can any Methodist vote for either of the old parties until they declare themselves opposed to this principle?"

W. H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon league, told of the effect of the local option law which the league is attempting to have passed by the next Legislature. He predicted that seventy-five counties would be "dry" if the local option law were placed upon the statute books. A resolution was adopted indorsing the local option law, calling upon the ministers to live up to the rules of the church. Dr. Mandeville and J. B. Hobbs were selected to represent the Methodist Church in the Anti-Saloon league.

DOG SHOW AT THE COLISEUM WIL BE OPENED TOMORROW.

Animals Arriving from All Sections to Compete for the Prizes—Ticket Sale Promises a Big Attendance.

The Coliseum will be turned over to the Chicago Kennel club this morning for the dog show, commencing tomorrow morning. Many of the dogs that have arrived from out of the city were taken into the building last night. All during today and through the night the prize winners and aspirants for honors will be coming in.

It is expected this show will be the most fashionable event of its kind that has been given in Chicago, largely owing to the fact that women are active members of the Chicago Kennel club and have been taking a direct interest in the preparations. It is said enough tickets already have been sold for the opening night to insure the largest attendance ever known at a bench show in the West.

As soon as the doors are open to the public at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the work of judging will begin, and will continue without interruption until the ribbons are awarded and the respective merits of the various candidates finally determined. One of the unequaled and amusing special features of the exhibition will be a dog that smokes cigars as a pastime. This animal was picked up on the streets some time ago by John D. Dalton, his present owner.

TEACHERS DRAW DELAYED PAY.

New System Puts Date Later in Month —Half the Force Still Await Checks.

Teachers who have been waiting a fortnight for their salaries were paid yesterday. For a week Secretary Larson and his assistants at the Board of Education have been busy explaining to the teachers why their salaries were not ready. The new method of paying through the city's officers has been put in use for the first time, and this has been responsible for a delay in handling the checks.

The teachers of six districts and the high schools were paid, the other checks not being returned yet. About half the teachers are still unpaid.

"It's pretty tough," said a teacher at the boardrooms yesterday, "to have our salaries cut to where we can barely live and then not get our money."

It is probable the new arrangement for paying salaries will bring the data regularly later in the month.

LETTER OF THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright, 1902, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

PRINCE ALBERT of Belgium has been so generally spoken of during the last few days as heir apparent to the throne of his uncle, King Leopold, in connection with the latter's illness, that it may be just as well to point out that his father Philippe, Count of Flanders, is still very much alive, and having never yet intimated that he proposes to waive his rights of succession to the crown, is its next heir, his claims being prior and superior to those of his only surviving son, Prince Albert.

The Count of Flanders has nothing in common with his elder brother, Leopold, save his great stature. He is, or rather was, blonde, whereas Leopold is dark. His private life has been absolutely free from all reproach and scandal, his relations with his clever German wife unclouded, and he has held entirely aloof from all those financial enterprises, speculative operations, and business schemes of one kind and another in which his elder brother has allowed himself to become involved during the last twenty-five years, to the detriment of his prestige.

The Count of Flanders, who was the favorite son of his father, and who inherited by far the larger portion of his wealth, has in consequence been able to avoid all those entanglements with financiers and promoters of more or less doubtful character, whose association with King Leopold has been a source of so much unpleasant comment and gossip.

The Belgian people are grateful to the Count for this; he is extremely popular with all classes of the Belgian people, and both he and his wife are in close touch with the old Belgian aristocracy, which is more than can be said of King Leopold.

The Count and Countess of Flanders are at their happiest in Brussels, where they entertain extensively. Leopold on the other hand is never so happy as when he can get away from Brussels and from Belgium, and never entertains save when it is absolutely indispensable to give a state dinner in honor of some royal visitor from abroad, or a garden party once in a few years.

The Count frequents the Nobles club at Brussels, where the King is never seen, and, indeed, is an active factor in the social life of the Belgian capital.

He has a keen sense of humor, is fond of a good story, and it used to be a comical sight to watch King Edward when still Prince of Wales imparting to the Count the latest good thing which he had heard, the Prince standing on tiptoe, using his two hands as a sort of megaphone, while the Count bent down his ear, shaking all over with laughter. For I must add that the Count is stone deaf, so that when he ascends the throne none of his Ministers will be able to boast of having the ear of the King.

The Countess of Flanders, who still retains many traces of her former beauty, is by birth a Princess of Hohenzollern, a sister of King Charles of Roumania, as well as of that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern whose candidature for the throne of Spain in 1870 led to the Franco-German war, and a granddaughter of that Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden who was a niece of Empress Josephine and the adopted daughter of the first Napoleon.

The Flanders couple has three children living, a son Albert, who spent some months in this country and who has a little boy now some 5 months old, and two girls, one married to the French Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendome, who makes his home in Paris, and the other to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, who is a Prussian cavalry officer in garrison at Potsdam.

The eldest son of the Count and Countess of Flanders, Prince Baldwin, died some years ago in so sudden and mysterious a fashion as to give rise to all sorts of stories, which the Belgian government quite recently again took the trouble to deny semi-officially.

Lord Rothschild is President of the Council of the United Synagogue in Great Britain, the Orthodox synagogue, in whose doctrine the restoration of the Jesw to Palestine is a cardinal dogma. And members of the Rothschild family figure in the same way as the lay chiefs of the Orthodox Jewish faith in France, in Austria, in Germany, and in Belgium. This being the case, the question is now being put to them, but more particularly to Lord Rothschild in London and to old Baron Alphonse Rothschild in Paris, by their coreligionists, why it is that they so persistently decline to give any countenance whatsoever to the Zionist movement, which, if it had their approval, might now attain its goal.

The Sultan lately has withdrawn the strict prohibition of Jewish immigration into Palestine. Indeed, Dr. Herzl, the leader of the Zionist movement, is now at Stamboul in conference with the Sultan, who specially summoned him to Constantinople. The Sultan has at length realized that Jewish immigration into the Holy Land will not prove inimical to his government or harmful to the integrity of his empire.

Dr. Herzl is already in possession of a couple of million dollars subscribed by poor Jews for the purchase of land in Palestine for settlement by Jewish colonists. It is said that the trustees of Baron Hirsch, in view of the altered attitude of the Sultan, are thinking of devoting the funds at their disposal to directing Jewish emigration from Europe to Palestine instead of making fruitless efforts to find a home for Jewish emigrants in South America, particularly in the Argentine Republic.

But as long as the Rothschilds, who by means of their colossal wealth and their cooperation with a network of other friendly financial houses, exercise a unique power in the old world, influencing the destinies of Europe, hold aloof from the Zionist movement and discountenance it, it can never succeed.

As Zangwill says, "the Rothschilds could by a mere nod, by simply expressing their approval of Zionism, solve the problem of the 'Wandering Jew.'" And the question now remains, why is it that Lord Rothschild, in spite of his obligations as lay head of the Orthodox Jewish rite in Great Britain, refrains from giving that nod, and thereby putting into execution the cardinal dogma of the creed of which he is so eminent a member?

At his magnificent house, or rather palace, in Piccadilly, as at his country seat at Thring, and in all the other Rothschild residences in England and on the continent, there is always in a conspicuous place, generally among the cornices, a piece of stone or marble left undressed, uncarved, and in a rough and unfinished state, which, by reason of the beauty and splendor of its immediate surroundings, at once catches the eye. This is in compliance with the rule among all Orthodox Jews, that they should have no permanent abiding place until they are restored to the Holy Land, and this unfinished bit of stone is to mark that the abode is merely temporary and incomplete.

If the Rothschilds are then so Orthodox in these matters, why do not they take steps to give practical expression to that Orthodoxy in the way indicated above. It is all a question of money and of influence. The Sultan, or rather the Sublime Porte, is in the last stage of financial extremity. It has pledged every tangible asset it ever possessed, and has hypothecated pretty well everything excepting the atmosphere. It is the lack of ready cash that is precipitating the revolution now imminent in Turkey and which will involve the partition of the Ottoman Empire and result in a European war.

The acquisition of the greater portion of Palestine through purchase for Jewish immigration would avert this war, preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and in nowise affect the sovereignty of the Sultan over the Holy Land.

There is no anti-Semitism in Turkey. One never hears of Jews being persecuted there, although more than half a million of them are subject to the Sultan's rule, and while the rich Jews might continue to make their homes in the countries of which they have become honored and useful citizens, the poor Jews from Russia, Roumania, eastern Germany, France, Austria, and from England might find a country in Palestine which their creed has taught them to look upon as the Chosen Land of their race, and which by means of their industry might be converted into one of the most prosperous provinces of the Ottoman Empire—a land flowing with milk and honey.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

A Fr'en' of Dooley.

"Policeman Flynn." By Elliott Flower. The Century company.

The abundant humor of the Irish-American which has been so plentifully utilized in the Dooley papers has received a new and quaint turn in "Policeman Flynn," the character created by Mr. Elliott Flower of this city, and exploited in the pages of the Century Magazine. That publication has paid especial attention to American humor for the last six months, and it deserves credit, not only for calling attention to the literary comedians of the past, but for bringing into greater fame some of those who amuse us today.

Mr. Flower, who has a quaint fancy and a subtle wit, has developed the humor and philosophy of the policeman in a way which is at once original and entertaining. Without in the least being modeled on the Dooley articles of Mr. Dunne, his book belongs to the same category. Were the chief character a negro, a Swede, or a German, the narrative would be certain to become tiresome in a few pages, but the ever present wit and aphorism of the Celt, the never failing good humor, the ready reply, and the cosmopolitan outlook on life make the sayings and acts of Officer Flynn irresistibly amusing, and the character may pass into permanent literary renown.

There is in Flynn a unique interest which holds every reader. He is a copper at once honest and resourceful, and the newspaper men of Chicago will not have to guess twice at the identity of Flynn's original. Flynn's honesty compels him after he has been made a sergeant to beg his superiors that he may be "ray-dooced to th' r-ranks." "'Tis too easy bein' a sergeant," he says, "an' I don't sleep nights for thinkin' iv dhrawin' me pa'ay without wor-rkin' f'r it." Nor is he inclined to make arrests for light offenses. "Sind him home whin ye can; that's me wa'ay iv doin' it. 'Tis easy done if he have money in his pocket to pay f'r th' cab."

Taking the articles which have appeared in The Century as a basis, Mr. Flower has elaborated Flynn into a well rounded character and made a creditable book. Any one conversant with police life will see a great deal of truth in the adventures of Flynn and the remarks which they brought forth from him. In fact, here in Chicago some of the incidents will be recognized as things which have actually happened.

Flynn is a real character and he is as worthy of belief as any man who ever took his "mornin's mornin'" at Dooley's bar. (The Century company.)

Enter: An Old Favorite.

The Novels of William Harrison Ainsworth. J. B. Lippincott Company.

The Lippincott company of Philadelphia is handling in this country a number of new editions of English novels of the old type. Last Christmas it had its name upon a fine edition of Samuel Richardson, which Chapman & Hall brought out in London, and now it is selling an edition of Harrison Ainsworth, published abroad by Gibbings & Co. This is quite another thing from the Richardson publication, which is chiefly interesting as a literary curiosity. Ainsworth is nearer our own time, and although already antiquated, he is genuinely interesting for the real flesh and blood in his books. Sixty years ago his was a name to conjure with. In those days he was the chief romancer of the English tongue and his editions ran into numbers remarkable even at the present time. He was a most prolific writer and turned out book after book of prodigious length. The closely printed installments in Bentley's Miscellany in the 40's and 50's ran for dozens and dozens of pages and would sometimes last a year.

Ainsworth was one of the first to see the possibilities of the historical novel, although he would, if alive today, beg for forgiveness for what followed his example. He could not foresee girls under 20 turning out one by hand and dictating a second to a stenographer, while rival publishers bid for the manuscripts. Ainsworth was a profound student of London history and from that rich mine he drew the inspiration for most of his romances. So true to old life and conditions are his books that they would be valuable historically, even if they were not interesting from the romance point of view.

But there is something more than an archaic literary interest in the Ainsworth novels, for most of them are not only of good workmanship, but they are lifelike in their portrayal of their scenes and characters, and there is much more honesty in them than in many of the historical romances of the day. The present edition is called the Windsor, and it consists of neatly printed books containing reproductions of the celebrated etchings by Cruikshank, which were so attractive a feature of the original publication. So far there have been published "Windsor Castle," two volumes; "St. James'," and "The Tower of London," two volumes.

A good fire, a good pipe, and an Ainsworth novel should furnish a pleasant evening to any man.

A Good First Novel.

"The Fighting Bishop," by Herbert M. Hopkins. The Bowen-Merrill Co.

Here is a first novel that is good. It is called "The Fighting Bishop," and it is by Herbert M. Hopkins, who is a professor in Hartford. In a sense it is not a novel at all for it is merely the recital of the fortunes of a family in Northern Ohio before and during the civil war. It reveals the author, however, as a writer of terse English and a profound student of human nature. His sketch of Bishop Ambrose is a powerful bit of work, seemingly beyond the ability of most Americans who are trifling with fiction at the present time.

The arrogant, passionate old churchman towers among the characters of contemporary novels like a giant in pigmy land, and his faith and stout heart bear him supreme over disappointments and failures which would have wrecked ordinary natures. The struggle between his passionate nature and his parental love, the warring phases of his being is magnificently portrayed by Mr. Hopkins, who has moments when he draws with master strokes. Like another David, but with six Absaloms instead of one, he withstands the shocks which come successively with the deaths of four, three of them violent ends. He sees his whole family and all the North oppose him on the question of slavery, and five of his six sons fall away from the rock of the church. He realizes in his old age that his whole code of family training has been a failure, and even the one son who has become a priest exhales but negative virtues. The pillar of his church falls in dishonored bankruptcy and becomes a hypocrite, and corruption of the foulest sort drags its length through the rectory.

In spite of all this discouragement the old warrior of Zion never turns his face from the foe, but meets his fortune with a stout heart and a sword hand that never wavers. And so the end finds him at an age where most men are giving up the fight facing the future with a smiling face, a chastened spirit, and a will as indomitable as ever.

A fine old wrong-headed, right-hearted son of the church, a belated Early Father, to use a paradox, is this fighting Bishop, who dared face a hail full of Unionists to declare his belief in the South's cause; who dared deny communion at the altar rail to the dishonest banker, whose motto seemed to be, "For Zion's sake, I will not hold my peace." Uncorrupted and incorruptible, untainted by any credal laxity, ceaseless in well doing, a shining example in spite of his faults, he was the personification of the whole church militant.

The characters of the sons are skillfully differentiated, and in the mother and Imogen we have proof that Mr. Hopkins can draw something besides masculine nature. His descriptions of Gettysburg and the hospital scene, with the glimpse of the good, gray poet, are excellent.

William R. Jenkins of New York has issued a paper-bound edition of "Cyrano de Bergerac," edited for school use by Reed Paige Clark, teacher of French in Columbian University at Washington. There is an appreciative introduction and a sketch of Rostand. The notes are many and they clear away many idiomatic stumbling blocks in the original. It is highly desirable that the greatest play of modern times should be prepared for the use of the young.

BIG ESTATES IN PROBATE

WILL OF ALFRED BOOTH AND E. S. ISHAM FILED.

Former Leaves Estate of Over $2,000,000 Nearly All to Children—Latter Divides $500,000 Among the Two Daughters and One Son and Provides an Annuity of $2,000 to the Other — Residuary Legatees Made Executors in Each Case.

The wills of Alfred Booth and Edward S. Isham were filed in the Probate Court yesterday, the former disposing of an estate "in excess of $2,000,000" and the latter of an estate of $500,000.

Mr. Booth's two sons, W. Vernon and Alfred E., are made executors without bond and residuary legatees. The testator's daughter, Alice Gaylord, wife of W. S. Gaylord, is given the house at 1638 Michigan avenue, including stables, horses, carriages, etc., with a few reservations of furnishings and pictures, which are given to the sons. Besides the home the daugter is given 2,250 shares of preferred stock in A. Booth & Co.

Special Bequests Made.

To Mrs. Isabella Barnum is bequeathed the income from the proceeds of a life insurance policy of $10,000 and from 250 shares of preferred stock of A. Booth & Co. The policy and stock later revert to the estate. To Charles S. Norris are given 250 shares of the common stock of A. Booth & Co. To James Reed of Kansas City the testator refers as his "faithful assistant in business for thirty years," and bequeaths the income from 150 shares of preferred stock in A. Booth & Co.

Alfred E. Booth is given as a special bequest 2,500 shares of the common stock of A. Booth & Co. and William Vernon Booth is given certain pictures and furnishings from the Michigan avenue house.

The will was drawn on Jan. 23, 1901, and specifically repeals and nullifies all former wills and codicils. It is said that it was the custom of Mr. Booth to make trips abroad nearly every year, and that before making such trips he would prepare a will and destroy the instrument made previously.

Isham Estate to Children.

One son and two daughters are named as the executors and residuary legatees of the estate of E. S. Isham. They are Edward S. Isham Jr., Anne Eliza Isham, and Frances Isham. Another son, Pierrepont Isham, is given an annuity of $2,000, to be provided for by the trustees in lieu of other legacy. This son had received a portion of the estate heretofore.

To the two daughters specific bequests of $10,000 each are made, and to three servants of the family bequests agregating $2,700 are provided. The rest of the estate, after the annuity to the other son is paid, falls into the residuary fund.

CALUMET RIVER A MENACE TO HEALTH OF SOUTH SIDE.

Conditions Declared to Be Similar to Those Which Prevailed When Cholera Swept the City—Boil the Water.

Conditions in the Calumet River region are similar today to those which prevailed about the Chicago River when the city was scourged by Asiatic cholera, and had the highest general death rate and the highest typhoid mortality of any city of its size in the world. This is the statement issued by the Weekly Bulletin of the Health department preliminary to repeating again its familiar warning, "Boil the water regularly."

"While this southern end of the lake," says the Bulletin, "was covered with ice from shore to shore—suspending wave action and disturbance of the foul bottom—and precipitation was so light as to prevent sewer flushing, the public water supply was uniformly good or usable from all sources. But with the breakup of the icecap and the melting snow on its watershed the Calumet began to pour into the lake the accumulated waste of the winter's work of the packing industries, refineries, and other institutions along its banks. Southerly and southeasterly winds swept this foulness up to the Hyde Park crib, nearly four miles north of the mouth of the river, and repeated dangerous contamination of the water supply from this cause resulted, culminating last Friday in the worst degree of contamination ever found in the laboratory examinations.

"Except diphtheria, all the principal causes of death showed a marked reduction during last week. There is a 12.5 per cent increase of diphtheria mortality since Feb. 1 over the January mortality this year. Laboratory examinations show increasing numbers of the pneumonia germ, and there is reason to apprehend another increase of this disease. Not one of the sixteen new cases of smallpox discovered last week had ever been vaccinated. All but two of these were colored people. No one, however, who has been successfully vaccinated within the last five years need fear contact with such people."

Statement of mortality for the week ended March 8, 1902, compared with the preceding week and with the corresponding week of 1901 (estimated midyear 1902 population, 1,820,000):

	Mh.8, 1902.	Mh.1, 1902.	Mh.9, 1901.
Total deaths, all causes.....	514	634	478
Death rate, per annum, per 1,000.	14.72	18.15	14.15

REUNITING OLD JEWISH SOCIETY

Committee in Charge of Zion Organization Revival Making Good Progress in Its Work.

With the reunion of the Zion Literary society in its silver jubilee will be a gathering of the brightest of the Jewish people of the West. Though it has been disbanded for over ten years the organization has such a hold on its members that all but a few are expected to be present at the jubilee. There will be no attempt to revive the society as it existed in the days past, but the meetings are to be annual reunions, where literary programs such as were carried out years ago will be reenacted.

The committee in charge of the reunion includes:

A. G. Becker,	Toby Rubovitz,
L. G. Wolff,	Julius Katz,
Henry L. Frank,	Israel Cowen,
Jacob Newman,	Mrs. Mary Haas,
M. S. Greenebaum,	Mrs. Bertha Powell,
Henry Solomon,	Mrs. Charles Schaffner.

The first meeting place of the society was in the old church at the corner of Jackson boulevard and Sangamon street. In this old building Levy Mayer, then just fresh from Yale, engaged in debate with Dr. Joseph Stolz, Israel Cowen, and Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. Later it met in the Zion Temple in Ogden avenue. The last President was Israel Cowen.

STEP TOWARD MUNICIPAL ART.

Proposal from Theatrical Managers to Do Away with Window Posters Considered an Advance.

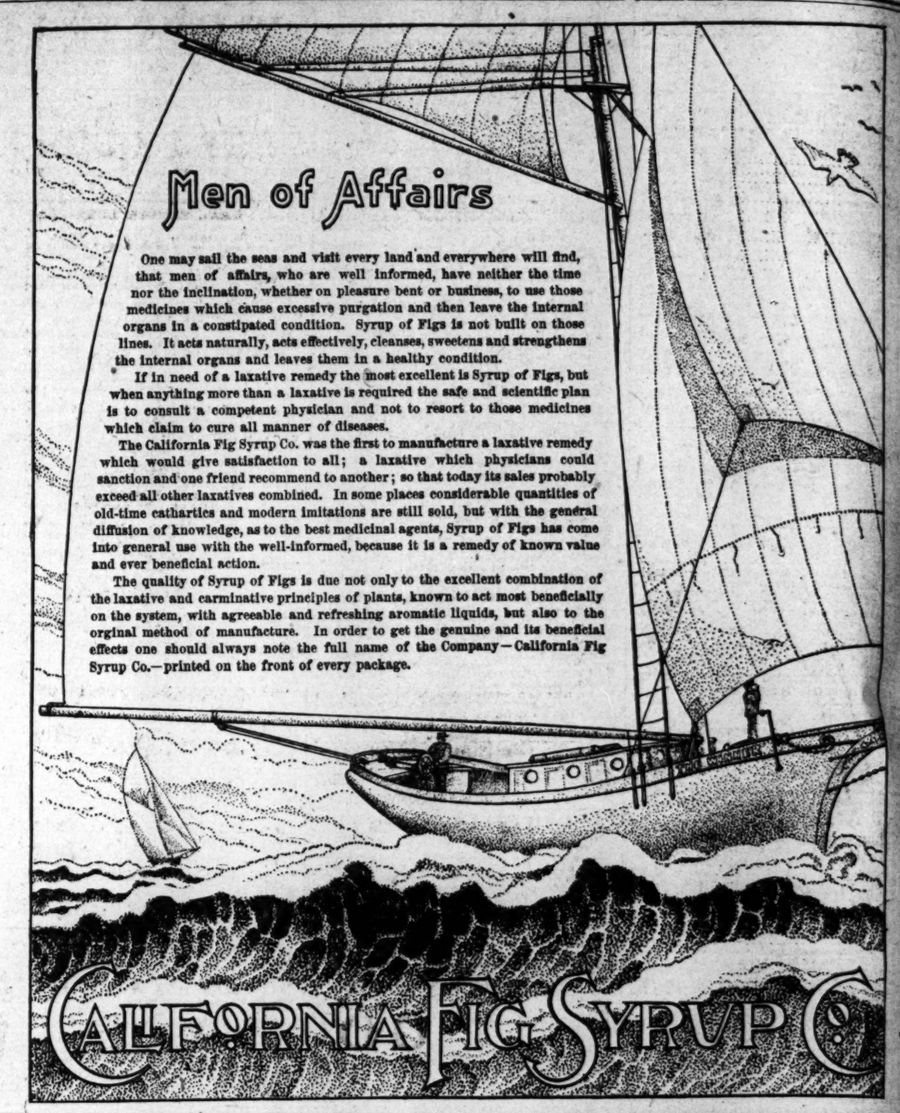
The proposal from theatrical managers to do away with window lithographs is received by those interested in municipal art as a step towards what they are trying to accomplish. A majority of the leading theaters do not use the window lithograph, and the smaller theaters are considering the advisability of doing away with them.

"We never have thought that it paid," said Edwin G. Cooke, resident manager of the Studebaker. "They don't reach the class of people we want to reach, and the man in whose shop you place them expects a couple of tickets a week for the privilege."

"It would be something if these lithographs were given up," said Ralph Clarkson of the Municipal Art league. "Of course, they are among the least disagreeable of the nuisances, and are not anywhere near so offensive as the billboards."

$33 to California, Oregon, and Washington.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry., daily, March and April; only $6 for berth in tourist car. Personally conducted excursions Tuesdays and Thursdays. Illustrated pamphlet sent on receipt of two-cent stamp. Address S. A. Hutchinson or call at ticket office, 212 Clark street.



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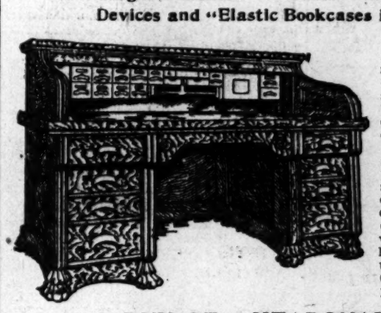

Globe desks are standard. They are made for business. It would not be possible to buy better desks. The head of the firm should have one of the best. The style shown is made of quarter-sawed stock throughout, not only all exposures, back and front, but drawers, sides, bottoms, etc. Fitted with a perpetual calendar, secret drawer, two hidden pen drawers, extra lock on center drawer, metal lining under drawers to make them dust and vermin proof, drawers specially constructed to work with the utmost ease. They come in sizes 68 inches and 72 inches. We have pride in showing these desks.
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COLONIAL PARLOR ROCKERS

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Handsome Colonial Parlor Rockers, with inlaid panel back and upholstered seat—on the great fifth floor—price $4.75.
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A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP
is assured on the new easy-riding sleeping cars of the "Great Western Limited" running every night between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis via
Chicago Great Western Ry.
Tickets at City Ticket Office, 115 Adams-st., and Grand Central Station, cor. 5th-av. and Harrison-st.

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP
Keeps Lady and Baby Sweet as Roses.

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